THE HINDOO PATRIOT

With which is incorporated the Indian Field.

REGISTERED No. 48.

PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY.

VOLUME XXIII. NUMBER 33.

CALCUTTA:—MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1876.

Per Annum in Advance.
TOWN.....11-8.
MOFUSSIL.....13-4.

ASIATIC

THE WEEK.

MONDAY, 7TH AUGUST.

WITH REGARD to the complaint made by the *Englishman* that Native rate-payers have not come forward to elect Europeans as members of the new Calcutta Corporation a correspondent informs us that not only has Mr. Roberts been asked but that Mr. J. B. Knight and Mr. F. F. Wyman were also called upon and requested to stand for election, but these gentlemen have declined.

THE HIGH COURT has issued the following circular:

The attention of the Court has been recently called to a case in which a Magistrate, having tried an offence summarily and passed a sentence from which an appeal lay, made the record required by Section 223 of the Code of Criminal Procedure as an entry in the Register prescribed by Section 227, and on the Appellate Court calling for the record of the trial, cut out and sent up the portion of the Register containing this entry. There is reason to believe that this is not an isolated case. The practice of mutilating official Registers is open to the gravest objection and is strictly prohibited; there is no warrant for it in the law.

Section 227 of the Code of Criminal Procedure directs that a Register shall be kept for a certain purpose namely for the purpose of [entering such particulars as are specified in the section, in cases where no appeal lies. The provisions of this Section do not apply to any other cases.

The judgment required to be drawn up in appealable cases under Section 223 is to contain the particulars mentioned in Section 227 and something more, namely, the substance of the evidence on which the conviction was had. But it is not to be entered in the Register of non-appealable cases, and is evidently intended to be in a separate form, so that, when necessary, it may be submitted to the Court of Appeal.

WE HAVE received from the Government of India, Agricultural Department, a very interesting pamphlet on the impregnation of timber by Dr. Warth. We are told that the following substances have been used or proposed for impregnation:

Creosote of commerce made from coal-tar.	which is	Sulphate of zinc.
Carbolic acid in an solution.	alkaline	Perculoride of mercury or corrosive sublimate.
Raw wood creosote.		Chloride of sodium or common salt.
Raw acetate of iron.		Sulphate of soda, saltpetre, borax.
Sulphate of copper.		Sulphate of iron, arsenic.
Chloride of zinc.		

The following experiments show what amount of creosote some of the harder Indian woods were found to take up:

	Pounds of creosote per cubic foot.		Pounds of creosote per cubic foot.
Sissu	3¾	Sal ...	... 1
Sundri	2¼	Ironwood ...	... 1
Teak	2¼	Mahogany ...	... 0¾
Swan-river wood (Australia)	1¾	Jaman ...	... 0¾

As English creosote is dear, Dr. Warth says, the question of the manufacture of wood-creosote in India recommends itself as a subject of special enquiry. This much, he adds, is certain that it is highly advisable to creosote in India sleepers from inferior Indian woods, wherever there is not an abundance of superior woods, and where, at the same time, the distance from the coast prevents the importation of creosoted sleepers from England.

A NATIVE of Northern India thus retorts the charge of corruption preferred by the *Pioneer* against the native character:

"Do you remember the facts of the great Oudh notes business of 1859? I do not think that in this case the fear of exposure did prevent a secretary to the local Government, a commissioned officer of long standing in civil service, and a loyal European extra assistant commissioner in charge of the Sadr. treasury, from dabbling themselves in such a profitable, and yet disgraceful affair. Our memory is still fresh with the recollections of the "corrupt" practices of a divisional commissioner, who did not hesitate to accept valuable presents from Rajahs and Maharajahs residing within his jurisdiction, and yet what risk had he of detection? Indeed, there is not a single officer in this province from the highest to the lowest that does not take presents from the native population on Christmas or new year's day. It is true that the native officials employ their kinsmen and private servants in subordinate posts. This practice is not confined with them alone, but it also extends even to the governing class of European officials. I need not mention any names here, but I believe you are not perhaps unaware how a Customs Department patrol, an Opium Department agent, an Indigo planter, a wine merchant's junior partner, and in fact every one of the uncovenanted assistants and deputy commissioners now serving in this province, came to be our judges and magistrates here, except without the recommendations of the secretaries and deputy secretaries whose relatives they are. This practice of favoritism was so far carried throughout the country, that in order to prevent the abuse of power, the Secretary of State was at last compelled to issue a proclamation that no European from England will be employed in the uncovenanted grades of the Indian Civil Service whose pay amounts to Rs. 250 per mensem and upwards, unless appointed by him only. As to the habit of native officials occupying free quarters while travelling on duty, allow me to say that in the opinion of the people the European officer derives greater benefits than his native subordinate in this respect. Will any body tell me what officer there is in the province whose camp is not supplied with *bhoosa*, straw, fuel, and earthen pots by the landlords free of cost? And which Chief Commissioner, whilst on tour, has not put up in the splendid tents and buildings of the rajahs and maharajahs of this province, or has not accepted their invitation to dinners and other pastimes? The above facts of official vagaries daily come under our observation, and we should be the least surprised if some of the native officials practise them, following the bright examples set by their European superiors."

It is noteworthy that the *Pioneer* does not say a word in reply to the above.

ON THE motion for the second reading of the Slave Trade Bill in the House of Lords last month, Lord Northbrook made an important statement. He desired, he said, to "add his testimony to that of the Secretary of State for India of the desire of the Native Princes of India to support any measure for the suppression of the slave trade." And yet the Secretary of State did not shew these Princes the common courtesy of consulting them on the subject. How graceful would it have been if the Bill had been passed with their consent!

WE TAKE from the English papers the following court news:

"Sir Salar Jung at court.—His Excellency Sir Salar Jung, attended by the Nizam Yar Jung Bahadoor, Tawar Ali Bahadoor, and Syud Ali Bahadoor, arrived at Windsor Castle on June 30. Captain Clerk and Mr. G. S. V. Fitzgerald (Political A. D. C. to the Secretary of State for India) were also in attendance on His Excellency. The Secretary of State for India and the Marchioness of Salisbury, and the Right Hon. Sir Bartle Frere, G. C. S. I., also arrived at the Castle. Sir Salar Jung was presented to the Queen by the Marquis of Salisbury, and the Court Newsman adds that "he offered his Mugger (*sic*) as a token of allegiance, which Her Majesty touched and returned. Her Majesty's dinner party included their Royal Highness Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, Sir Salar Jung, the Nizam Yar Jung Bahadoor, and Marquis and Marchioness of Salisbury, Sir Bartle Frere, the Countess of Caledon (Lady in Waiting), the Dowager Marchioness of Ely Captain Clerk, and Major-General H. F. Ponsonby. Sir Salar Jung, the Nizam Yar Jung Bahadoor, and attendants left the Castle next morning for London. All the London papers, it will be observed, gravely printed the Court Newsman's statement that Sir Salar Jung presented an Alligator to Her Majesty. The word *Mugger* has only that meaning as a noun. The word of course should have been *Nuzzur*.

This reminds us of Sydney Smith's "kyme."

TUESDAY, 8TH AUGUST.

EASTERN BENGAL seems to sympathize with the new Indian Association. The *East* says: "The Secretary of the new Association is our worthy countryman, Babu Ananda Mohun Bose, Barrister-at-Law. The League, on this occasion, attempted some opposition, but sustained a crushing defeat." "It is very much to be doubted whether the League enjoys the confidence of the public, and it is equally certain that none of the existing associations represent the views and the interests of the ryots. Under these circumstances, if the new association truly and faithfully represent the interests of the middle classes and the ryots, it will have supplied a public want."

THERE SEEMS to be great consternation in the Education Department. The above journal understands that the Director of Public Instruction "has addressed the District Committees on the subject of net grants enjoyed by Zilla schools and has asked them to see, if they can manage their Ziila schools with reduced assignments or no assignments at all." Further, "the Director has asked, through the Circle Inspectors all the District Committees, if they can reduce the educational expenditure at least two per cent." These retrenchmen ts in the Education Department are not quite consistent with the liberal professions of the Government to promote education and advance the welfare of educated natives. But the Director has we believe fought hard, though without effect.

A MAHOMEDAN lady of distinguished rank, with a grievance, is about to proceed to England. The *Indian Public Opinion* announces that the Begum Khoershail Jahan, a near relative of the Nawab of Rampore, locally known as the "Ara Begum," will visit England for the purpose of pressing her complaint and claim on the notice of the Secretary of State; and, if necessary, of appealing to Her Majesty. We wish her success.

THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT has appointed the Honourable Nanabhoy Haridas to be Government Pleader in the High Court, and the Honourable Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik to be acting Government Pleader until he is relieved by Mr. Nanabhoy. The latter has been re-appointed member of the local Legislative Council. Why does the Government hesitate to confirm the appointment of the Hon'ble Haridas to the bench of the High Court?

THE PIONEER at last admits that the law was not rightly administered in the Fuller case. Our contemporary says:

"No less clear is it that Mr. Fuller was guilty of (e.) culpable homicide not amounting to murder. This is placed beyond all possibility of question by the first explanation to section 299 of the Code, which seems to have been entirely overlooked, not only by the joint magistrate, but by all the critics of the case. It declares that—"A person who causes bodily injury to another *who is labouring under a disorder, disease, or bodily infirmity; and thereby accelerates the death of that other shall be deemed to have caused his death.*"

This offence is punishable with transportation for life; and as, in the Fuller case, the accused was a European British subject, the case should have been sent for trial to the High Court (see section 75 of Act X. of 1872 amended by Act XI. of 1874) and as the court subsequently declared the magistrate's sentence to be too light, it neglected its duty in not exercising the powers conferred on it by section 294 of Act X. of 1872, Viewed, therefore, in relation to the terms of the Penal Code, this case exhibits a gross failure of justice. And, as regards English Law, nothing can be more emphatic than the distinction made by English law between the liabilities incurred by acts which are lawful and those which are not. Any man committing an act which is in itself illegal is held by the law of England responsible for all the consequences of that act, however unintentional and unanticipated they may be."

So our contemporary has veered round. He, however, condemns the Government as morally wrong:

"The Government of India has been accused of being wrong in its law. It seems to us right in its law, and right also in trying to accomplish the object it now has in view, though the law which puts it legally in the right is morally wrong to the extent of being atrociously unjust."

We submit that what is legally right cannot be morally wrong, for the true basis of law is morality.

ACCORDING to advices from Berlin to the *Times*, General Tchernayeff has telegraphed from Alexinatz to the *Ruski Mir*, of St. Petersburg, that 700 Austrian infantry are believed by General Alimpitsch, commander of the Servian Drina Army, to have fought at Belina in the Turkish ranks and in Turkish uniforms. The German word of command was, it is stated, distinctly heard.

TWO RUSSIAN officers accompanied by a Tartar Russian servant have, according to the Lahore paper, arrived at Cabul on a mission to the Ameer, the object of which is not yet known, but is surmised that their instructions are to induce the Ameer to consent to the residence of a duly accredited Russian Political Agent at Cabul, and to pledge himself to non-interference in the affairs of Russian Turkistan.

WEDNESDAY, 9TH AUGUST.

SOMETIMES particular crimes rage like a contagion. Since the Fuller case assaults upon natives by peppery-tempered Europeans have become rather frequent. We read that a Mr. Hillier, a Forest officer, is in trouble for beating a vakeel of the Maharaja of Jummoo. A European pleader at Moradabad is reported to be in a similar mess, he having struck a sepoy who "rudely seized him by the arm." Again, a Mr. Pope of the Electric Telegraph Department at Hyderabad, Sind, is charged with killing a native camel-man. This man's death is said to have been caused by Mr. Pope, who is accused of striking him with his walking stick, from the effects of the blows from which he is said to have died a few days afterwards. The defendant has been committed to the sessions.

SIR ROBERT STUART, Chief Justice, North West High Court, pulls up strongly a Subordinate Judge, Mr. Smith, for ignorance, impertinence and disobedience. The Chief Justice thus remarks in a judgment:

"The case has now come back to us with a new judgment, and had it not been that the Subordinate Judge who delivered it *has been removed from his office by superannuation*, I should have felt it my duty to have recorded in strong terms my disapprobation of the unbecoming and insubordinate style and spirit of the judgment in question."

"As an instance of its insubordinate character, I may mention that, while in the remand the Subordinate Judge was directed to make the Collector and Sheo Singh Rai and Nihal Singh defendants, he has the presumption to argue against this direction, remarking that "the *difficult task* is now imposed on the Court to determine *separate causes of action of different characters* in one and the same decisions and finding." This is gross mis-statement, and shows utter ignorance on the part of the Subordinate Judge of the proper principles of procedure to be applied to the case."

"And the insubordination and disrespect of this officer reached their climax, when he directs that the costs of Sheo Singh Rai and Nihal Singh must be paid by the plaintiff "who had *unnecessarily* included them in the suit," this Court having in its remand ordered them to be included as defendants."

"I need say no more on this subject. I could not say less. This is the first instance of a refractory temper on the part of a Subordinate Judge of these Provinces I have met with, and I hope it will be the last. Had Mr. Smith not vacated his office of Subordinate Judge, I should have felt it my duty to have taken more severe notice of his misconduct."

The wonder is that such a Judge as Mr. Smith had been kept in the service so long.

IT IS said that the Ameer of Cabul has placed Sirdar Wully Mahomed Khan, Ex-Governor of Koorum, and Naib Mahomed Alum Khan, Ex-Governor of Toorkistan, in confinement on charges of embezzlement and misappropriation of state revenues.

GARIBALDI writes from Caprera to the *Droits de L'Homme* to support the proposed celebration of the centenary of Voltaire and Rousseau, whom he describes as the synthesis of France. He continues: "France is the proclamation of the rights of man; France is at the head of human progress, and when these two great philosophers, the granite columns of universal intelligence, take their monumental places on the ruins of the black impostors who call themselves ministers of God, the world will go on its way towards the emancipation and fraternity of peoples."

WE TAKE from the *Rangoon Gazette* the following:

"On the 28th May last one of the most singular funeral obsequies that has perhaps ever been witnessed in a civilized community took place at the funeral of Baron de Palm at New York, when the observance of certain ancient Egyptian rites was the occasion for a gathering of nearly 4,000 people at the Masonic Temple on that day. The deceased baron, who went on that country fifteen years ago, had expressed a wish that no Christian priest or minister should be allowed to take part in this obsequies. They were conducted by the Theosophical Society of that city, of which the deceased was a member.

"Only those having tickets, about 1500 in all, were admitted to the building. The assemblage was well dressed and intensely curious in regard to the nature of the funeral rites. They were of a much simpler character than had been expected. The coffin containing the body was placed on a dais on the platform. On the coffin were seven lights, arranged in the shape of a triangle. A Colonel Olcott acted as master, and conducted the ceremonies. With him were six others to make responses. They were habited in long black robes.

After a brief interval of music, the questions and responses began. They consisted of curiously phrased questions and answers from a regular ancient Egyptian liturgy in regard to the nature of God, the human soul, and a future state of existence. During the questions and answers incense was burned and a figure of serpent twisted round a wooden "T" stood beside the coffin."

"Colonel Olcott delivered a lengthy address on the nature of the Theosophism, and said that the deceased baron after a long life in courts and a career of ambition, finding nothing in the creeds to satisfy his inquiries in regard to a future state, found consolation in the Theosophic.

After the rites were over the remains were removed to a vault in the Lutheran cemetery, and will, it is said, be cremated as soon as permission can be obtained from the authorities. The body was embalmed soon after death."

THURSDAY, 10TH AUGUST.

WE HAVE received the following from a correspondent at Muksudpore in the Furreedpore district:

"On the 29th July last a little before noon, a thick mist was seen ascending the village of Baisrashe adjacent to the Sadapore Thana. It soon gathered itself into a dense cloud, which, for a few minutes, portentously overhang the village and then gradually began to move towards the Police station of Sadurpur, blackening in its way the places it passed through. So soon as the black volume reached the Thana it began to melt itself under a dreadful storm charged with such a heat that it was almost unbearable to naked skin. While the surrounding places were calm and quiet, the Thana presented a scene the most terrific and wild. The storm was raging there so fearfully that all the houses which were of course thatched ones were at once violently toru off from their foundation ground, and mingled promiscuously into the air. When the work of desolation was over, the broken fragments of the houses were all scattered down from above in heaps so that even the owners thereof, (who had, for fear of life, fled to the safe neighbourhood during the confusion of the wild scene,) could not distinguish from them their respective houses. To complete the scene of horror, the head constable in charge of the Thana was so fatally wounded that he has been at once sent up to the hospital of Furreedpore."

A MYMENSING CORRESPONDENT has favored us with the particulars of a meeting of the local Association called the Bhoomadhicari Sunmilani Sabha or Association of zemindars. The meeting was held on the 23rd ultimo and the subject for discussion was the rent question and His Honor the Lieutenant Governor's last minute on the subject. It was numerously and respectably attended, by Zemindars, Talookdars, Pleaders and others. Babu Kessub Chunder Acharjya Chowdhory took the chair. The decision of the meeting may be gathered from the resolutions abstracted below: First, that the resolution of the Bengal Government if carried into practice will be destructive to the ryots and productive of great mischief, misunderstanding and differences between them and their tenants and that the rent law as it now stands requires no amendment, except the provisions for the enhancement of rent.

OUR GHATTAL CORRESPONDENT writes to say that the rains this year have been so heavy at Ghattal as likely to cause serious mischief. Already there has been a fall of over 45 inches. The Selye has overflowed and in some places washed away the *bunds* and inundated the corn-fields, which are in some localities covered with 9 to 12 feet water. The stream though narrow is yet so rapid that crossing this year has become unsafe. We are glad to learn that Baboo Hurry Mohun Sen the sub-divisional officer has set on foot a subscription for the construction of a pontoon bridge over it. Already Rs. 4,500 have been subscribed.

A CORRESPONDENT bitterly complains of the disgraceful state of the Jessore road which runs from Baraset. It is so miserably cut up with ruts and holes that he thinks that a person who drives over it in a gharry positively attempts suicide. It is an imperial road, and if the Public Works Department cannot afford to lay out money upon its repairs the Road Cess Committee ought to undertake the work.

A CORRESPONDENT from Baroe, 24-Pergunnahs, notices that people of the southern suburbs of Calcutta have frequent occasion to visit Diamond Harbour on business, it being the Head Quarters of a sub-division. There is a kutcha road from Bistopore to Diamond Harbour, which is perhaps the only means of communication from the Bistopore part of the district and though never in good order it has this year become literally impassable owing to numerous khals and water-holes formed by the rains. In some places the passengers have to swim across. But the most dangerous part of the road is that where they have thrown a trunk of a tal-tree to serve as an extempore bridge. It is a perilous journey to have to feel your way on a cylindrical support with deep water under your feet. We hope the local authorities will direct their attention to this road.

A MYMENSING Correspondent says that there was lately an occasion to examine a *purda nusin* lady judicially, the District Judge refused her application to be examined by commission and ordered a warrant to be issued in case she demurred to appear like any other person. The Judge is said to have remarked that there is no woman in the district Hindu or Mahomedan, who is exempted from personal appearance in Court. The lady has moved or is about to move the High Court. We reserve comments till we see the judgment of the High Court, which we hope our correspondent will furnish us with without delay.

THE SAME CORRESPONDENT reports a case of systematic abstraction of Court fees stamps from documents by an amlah of the Judge's Court. The abstraction has been going on for sometime as the aggregate value of the stamps abstracted amounts to a considerable sum. The amlah has absconded.

FRIDAY, 11TH AUGUST.

ON HIS WAY to Bankura the Lieutenant Governor paid a visit to Raja Bisheshur Malia and his brothers at Searsole, and made himself very agreeable by his condescension and amiability. Sir Frederic Halliday, the first Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, honored in the same way the late Babu Govindpersad Pundit, the grandfather of the present Malias, and the founder of the family. Babu Govindpersad took Sir Frederic by surprise by improvising a garden of blooming roses in two days.

WHILE THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR has cut down the general education expenditure of the province by four lacs per annum, His Honor, it is said, has offered to maintain 100 Eurasian boys as boarders at the Doveton College chiefly at the expense of the State. We do no quite understand the logical sequence of the educational policy of Government—rob Peter to pay Paul—starve Native Schools to provide for 100 Eurasian boys as boarders!

MR. GEORGE NORTON is dead. He was Advocate General of Madras, but he will be best remembered for the eminent services he rendered to the clause of Native education in that Presidency. He was long connected with the Patchipa Charities.

ADVERTING to the recent appointment of Babu B. S. Dutt, M.B., B.A., as Assistant Medical Officer to Somerset Lunatic Asylum, the *Nilgherry Courier* observes:

"The Dutt is, we believe a well-known family in Calcutta in Bengal, as wealthy as well known. A member of the family was in Madras several years since. He had adopted Christianity, assumed the English garb, and while in Madras married a girl out of the Civil Orphanage. He edited a paper which he called the *Hindoo*, pre-eminent for its good English, and gave a lecture on 'Who is this stranger that is come amongst us?' He was fondly addicted to smoking, defending the practice by saying that as 'the smoke rise upwards, his thoughts assumed sublimity.' This Mr. Dutt, when he heard of the passing of the Hindoo Converts Act, left Madras for Calcutta, expecting to substantiate his claim to a part of his father's property."

The *Mirror* asks who could this Dutt have been? He was Mr. Michael Mudhu Shudun Datta of poetic fame.

SEEING that proper bids are sometimes not made for lands sold for arrears of Government revenue in Madras the local Board of Revenue propose (1) to authorise bidding on behalf of Government, even when there are bidders, up to one year's assessment, of the land; and (2) to permit resale in *all* cases or demand from future applicants the payment of the full value of the land, even though it may exceed the arrears for which it was sold. Why does not the Government fix an upset price in all cases instead of going through a circumlocution process?

THE PIONEER thus concludes an article on Lord Salisbury's speech at Cooper's Hill College in which he commented on the coldness between Europeans and Natives in this country:

"When John Bright, just before the Prince of Wales came out here; said in the House of Commons that the journey would be a grand thing, because the Prince and his companions would show the chiefs and people of India what English gentlemen were like, he certainly gave utterance to a sentiment about India, which can never be surpassed in its insolence, which was not less ignoble in itself than digraceful to its author's understanding. But the language with which the Tory Secretary of State has welcomed back the mission which Mr. Bright bade God-speed, has certainly left the Radical champion a very small margin of pre-eminence as the foremost slanderer of those among his countrymen who have perhaps of all the foremost claims on British consideration and regard."

This is Anglo-Indian journalism! Let the native write half as strongly when the interests of his country are sacrificed and he is denounced as a rebel at heart.

ACCORDING TO THE DELHI GAZETTE Khan-Khanan Khan, the A. D. C. of the Viceroy, was lately deputed to the Ameer of Cabul with a letter from His Excellency proposing the establishment of two British Missions in Afghanistan, and to appoint an English Medical Officer especially to Cabul, whose medical services would be available to the Ameer. It is stated that the Ameer has declined the offer on political grounds.

SATURDAY, 12TH AUGUST.

WE ARE SORRY we cannot make room for all the addresses presented to Mr. Phear or the replies thereto. We however give the following extracts from the replies. To the Pleaders of the High Court Mr. Phear said:

"You hold a most important position in the administration of justice in this country. It is, I venture to say, mainly by your advice and assistance that a body, almost exclusively of foreign judges, is enable so to deal with the vast amount of litigation which comes before this court as to command, I think I may say, the confidence of the people."

"You may well be proud I venture to say, at this date of your existance—at the stage at which you have arrived—of the reputation for high character and learning which many of you have earned as Advocates and Judges."

In reply to the Mahomedan Address:

"I have viewed with much interest, during my residence in India, the peculiar situation of the Mahomedan portion of the population of the country, and the efforts which it has of late years been making for its own advancement. That these efforts will ultimately win success I do not doubt, the Hindoo gentlemen of Bengal will at no distant date have to look to their laurels. And it will be a satisfactory day for this province, when so important an element of the community as the Mahomedanjis, perceives that there is no inequality between itself and any other."

In reply to the Committee of the Oriental Seminary:

"With reference to the part he had taken in the matter of native improvement generally, Mr. Phear said that coming as he did into this country in mature life, and finding himself face to face with an interesting civilisation, and with earnest attempts to solve questions of great social importance, he could not help becoming implicated in the great movement which the country was making in the direction of social progress. He knew, however, that the interference of a foreigner in such matters was not always either useful or judicious, and he therefore sincerely hoped that, if he had not been able to do the country any good at least he had done it no harm."

In reply to the Bethune Society:

"I have always looked upon your Society as affording a common platform where both the Englishman and the Hindu could meet in a friendly way. It is, I believe, the oldest Society in Calcutta, and owes its present position and prosperity to the exertion of several eminent men and especially to those of our lamented friend, Babu Ram Chunder Mitter, and I have only tried to follow in the footsteps of those worthy men."

The Bengal Music School, headed by Raja Shourendra Mohun Tagore, presented an address, and so did the Attorneys of the High Court. The Barristers gave a farewell dinner, at which Mr. Paul proposed the health of Mr. Phear. An address was presented on behalf of the general community adopted at a public meeting at the Pavilion of the Bengal Theatre. This address, strange to say, has not been published, but we give the following extract from the reply thereto:

"As remarked in the address itself, it does not come from any body or society with which I have been connected by ties of membership, but it professes to come from and is, I see, presented by the representatives, of almost all the higher classes of the Calcutta community. In this respect it brings me upon a ground different from that upon which I ventured hitherto to make any observation—I may say it has in some degree a political aspect. It has, however, been my aim during the period of my services as a Judge of the High Court at Calcutta to keep myself as much aloof as I possibly could from all purely political matters. It was of course impossible, when taking part in the doings of educational institutes, and

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associating with those that were equally advancing and doing their best to advance the best interest of the country to avoid entering the domain of politics, but still I desire even now at the last moment if you will allow me to keep off that ground."

Mr. Phear was quite right. A political demonstration in honor of a judge was a mistake. A Judge should not be made a partizan. No wonder that many of the thinking portion of the community kept themselves aloof from this movement.

THE ENGLISHMAN has the following about Mr. Phear:

"It is unfortunate that Justice Phear should have been leaving Calcutta just when this wretched Fuller case has come like a firebrand amongst us, and given prominence to the question of race antagonism; but it seems to us still more unfortunate, and somewhat pettifogging, that there should be found in Calcutta people to try and hinder the doing of honour to a distinguished lawyer, an earnest reformer, a man who, whatever his faults may have been, during the twelve years he has lived amongst us, has striven manfully to do all the good in his power. The idea these people have on the subject seems to be that, because Justice Phear took an interest in Native society and its progress, he must, therefore, be opposed, and necessarily, on account of his opposition, unjust, to Europeans and their interest. This argument, if it can be called an argument, is, of course, too absurd to be worth refuting; but it is worth instancing by way of showing to what unreasonable lengths race antagonism is carrying some of us."

It would have been graceful if these remarks had been published when Mr. Phear was amidst us.

IT IS SAID that Lord Lytton leaves next year and that the Duke of Buckingham, Governor of Madras, succeeds him. We hope the rumour is not true. Lord Lytton has begun well, and his continuance in office is much to be desired.

WE ARE EXCEEDINGLY sorry to record the death of Mr. Justice Glover at Galle. The Chief Justice made the following remarks from the bench on receipt of the melancholy intelligence:

"It is with the most heartfelt sorrow that I have to announce to you the death of our much respected and beloved colleague, Mr. Justice Glover. A telegram has informed us that he died this morning, at Galle.

I am quite sure that his loss will be regarded, not only by his brother Judges, but by the whole Calcutta Bar—both Native and European—as a very sad calamity.

We must all feel that in him we have lost a true and valued friend.

This is not the time, or place, to allude to his high social qualities; and it is very far from my intention to indulge in any vain eulogy. But I know that I shall command the sympathies of all who hear me, when I say that a more kindly, large-hearted gentleman, or a more upright and conscientious Judge never adorned the Bench of this, or any other, Court.

Out of respect to this sad event the Court will rise for the day."

As a judge Mr. Glover was not brilliant, but patient and painstaking, and as a man he was agreeable and benevolent. He was we believe part proprietor of the *Englishman* newspaper.

WE TAKE from the morning papers the following telegrams of the week:

London 10th August.—Latest accounts state that the Turks, after capturing Gorguschevatz, burnt the place and several adjacent villages. The Servians occupied a position in the valley of Great Morava. Their troops have been dislodged from the heights above Siantiza.

Bombay 4th August.—The Lord's motion by Earl Granville agreed to asking for the production of Lord Northbrook's despatches to Home Government of 24th December 1874 together with the dissents of the members of the India Council from Lord Salisburys despatch of 31st May 1875. Lord Northbrook declared that no serious divergence existed between himself and the Home Government relative to the Tariff Act. Lord Salisbury said it was impossible to recognize in the Indian Government the slightest claim to independence. While, however, necessarily maintaining the supremacy of the Home Government he would leave details and the initiative to the Indian Government; and the Home Government should judge whether questions of principle, were involved, or only details. Continuous severe fighting at the junction roads leading to Gorguschevatz. James Sewell White has been gazetted Judge of the High Court of Calcutta in succession to the Honorable Mr. Phear, resigned

The Servians are stubbornly contesting the advance of the Turkish Army from Nissa. According to Servian official despatches Turkish troops occupied and devastated several villages. Moukhtar Pasha left Garrison, Bilek retired, Trebigne awaiting reinforcements. Montenegrins invested Bilek, and occupied the road between Trebigne, and Mostar. Ignatieff, Russian Ambassador, of Constantinople is now on furlough; won't return to post, he objecting.

A CORRESPONDENT from Raghubpore in the Darbhanga district informs us that there is every probability of the district being blessed this year with a bumper Bhadoi crop. The good prospects of the crops have induced ryots to cultivate paddy lands with marwa, shyamack and like products. There has not, however, been sufficient rain for the paddy crop. A fortnight hence it will be too late to transplant the seedlings.

WE HAVE to acknowledge with thanks the receipt of the under-mentioned publications and periodicals:—1. Report on the Dispensaries and Charitable Institutions of the N. W. Provinces for 1875. 2. Elementary Mensuration and Surveying in Bengali, Bodhodoy Press, Hooghly. 3. Gupta Lipi or pieces humorous and satirical in Bengali, Kur Press, Shambazar, Calcutta. 4. Gyanankoor and Protibimba, or a monthly Journal of Literature and Science in Bengali, Vol. IV No. VI., for Baisakh, 1283 B. E. 5. Calcutta Journal of Medicine for August 1876. 6. Navigation and Trade Returns for June 1876. 7. The Anglo-Indian Commercial Advertiser for June 1876. 8. On the Impregnation of Timber, By Dr. Warth. 9. The Personal bearing of Europeans in India towards the Natives. By Nowrojee Furdonjee Esq.

The Hindoo Patriot.

MONDAY, AUGUST 14, 1876.

EUROPEANS AND NATIVES.

IT is an evil wind which blows nobody good. The Fuller case, though it has for the moment excited passions which we cannot too deeply regret, will we make no doubt produce good in the end. The late visit of H. R. H. the Prince of Wales has led to enquiries as to how Europeans treat the Natives, and the Governor General's minute has raised the question as to how justice is meted out to Europeans and Natives in this country. These enquiries and discussions have naturally enough given rise to some angry controversy, but we are satisfied that when the present storm will have blown away, Englishmen, who are gentlemen by birth, education, and feeling, will in their calmer moments admit, that this periodic taking, account as it were of the bearing of the common herd of their countrymen towards the people of this country is calculated to do good. Every community has its black sheep, and as the English community in India is limited, its black sheep attract greater attention than they would otherwise do. There is also another circumstance, which attaches a peculiar importance to the black sheep of the English community in India. The English are the rulers of the country; every Englishman, official or non-official, high or low, occupies the position of a representative man here, and what is done by him necessarily arrests public attention. This is the reason why a failure of justice, when an European offender gets off scot-free, is discussed so largely by the Press both Native and European, and nothing can be more unjust than to say that because the native points to the miscarriage of justice in such a case, he is actuated by a bitter race feeling. Justice is justice, whether the party interested be black or white. In fact the highest claim of the English nation for supremacy in the East is its power to do unalloyed justice. Could anything be more true or noble than the enunciation of this position of the British Government in India by Mr. FitJames Stephen in the Legislative Council? The ex-Legal Member said: "I think that one distinct act of wilful injustice, one clear instance of unfaithfulness to the principles on which our Government of India depends; one positive proof that we either cannot or will not do justice, or, what we regard as such, to all classes, races, creeds or no creeds to be found in British India, would, in the long run, shake our power more deeply than even military or financial disaster," * * * "I believe that the real foundation of our power will be found to be an inflexible adherence to broad principles of justice, common to all persons in all countries and ages, and enforced with unflinching firmness in favour of, or against, every one who claims their benefit, or who presumes to violate them, no matter who he may be. To govern impartially upon those broad principles is to govern justly." And who can deny that even-handed justice has not always been done in cases in which the Native has sought redress against the European? We had the temerity to give the other day a "few plain facts" corroborative of this statement, and we have been charged with fanning the flame of race-antagonism—nay with ingratitude? We thankfully acknowledge that it is our pleasure and pride to count some of our best friends among European gentlemen in this country, that we have received the utmost kindness from them, and that highly placed though they are, they mix with native gentlemen on terms of perfect equality and good fellow-ship. But they do not belong to the category of "rampant Anglo-Saxon," whom we stigmatize and denounce; they are not on a level with the Fullers; on the contrary it is men of this class, whose personal courtesy, amiability, gentleness, and generosity go far to reconcile the people of this country to an alien rule. Perhaps they regret more than any body else the brutal proclivities of the low-bred among their countrymen.

We ask our traducers to consider whether the bearing of the "rampant Anglo-Saxon," the man, who, intoxicated with the pride of race and descent from the conquering nation, and puffed up with the consciousness of superior energy and physical force, sets the law at defiance, preys over the weak native, and stoops to all sorts of tricks to carry his point, is calculated to foster that friendly feeling between the European and the Native, without which, it is needless for us, to observe, the English cannot govern the country successfully, far less beneficently. In treating of the subject we are aided by a valuable paper read before the East India Association by Mr. Nowrozjee Furdoonjee, from which we take a few more "plain facts." Mr. Furdoonjee writes:

"Some years ago a European named White was tried before the Supreme Court of Bombay, where I was employed for nineteen years as Translator and Interpreter. He was accused of shooting two Natives near Sholapore. The crime was proved against him by direct and circumstantial evidence, which his advocate failed to shake or disprove. The presiding judge explained to the jury that besides the strong testimony of the witnesses for the prosecution there was the confession of the prisoner, which was cogent proof against him. The learned judge's charge was disregarded, and the prisoner was acquitted by a jury composed exclusively of Europeans.

About two years ago three European soldiers proceeded to a village in the district of Ahmedabad on a shooting excursion. The head village officer and other villagers attempted to prevent them from killing peacocks. A scuffle took place, in the course of which three Natives were wounded, and received severe injuries at the hands of the European soldiers. The magistrate of Ahmedabad held that the natives had no right to assault the soldiers even in self-defence. He therefore punished them with imprisonment. He committed the soldiers for trial for assault before the High Court where they were acquitted by a European jury and discharged. Thus innocent men suffered imprisonment, and guilty persons escaped punishment because they were Europeans. In June, 1871, three soldiers were tried, one on a charge of having murdered a native shepherd at Karachee, whose lambs were carried off by them, and who pursued them, and two were tried for abetment of the offence. The evidence of the prosecution was strong. A case for conviction was made out; but the jury acquitted all the prisoners, although the counsel for the accused admitted that the prisoners were guilty "of the lesser offence of doing an act recklessly and negligently, which was likely to cause, and did cause death to one of Her Majesty's subjects."

A few years ago an influential European gentleman, Mr. Bullock, was tried before the Supreme Court of Bombay for shooting his native butler, whom he suspected of having stolen some bottles of brandy. The prisoner attempted to exort a confession from that poor man who, though threatened with a dangerous firearm, persisted in his innocence. Mr. Bullock was so much exasperated by his failure in the attempt, that he fired at his butler, who was wounded, and died shortly afterwards. When the victim became insensible in consequence of the mortal injury he had received, Mr. Bullock declared that the man was shamming. The prisoner was convicted of the minor offence of assault, for which he was sentenced to a fine of 300 rupees, and four months' simple imprisonment. The fine £30 inflicted by the judge on the European murderer, and awarded to the widow of his unfortunate victim, was but a poor compensation for the irreparable loss sustained by all the members of his family, who were deprived of their sole protector. In another case a European, who was tried for shooting a Native whilst he was engaged in extracting toddy juice from a palm tree, pleaded the excuse that he thought the fellow was a monkey.

"A potter named Kurson was severely beaten and chastised in 1872 at a village in the Broach district by the Collector's Sepoy, because he absented himself for a short time from the forced labour which he was required to perform, viz., supplying water. In vain he pleaded the excuse that he had gone home to satisfy the cravings of hunger.

Lately, Mr. Gosling, a European officer of the Great Trigonometrical Survey party in charge of the Broach district in Guzerat, forcibly seized and retained in his possession a cow belonging to a villager. In one village he seized about forty fowls, and severely assaulted a poor villager named Morad, who attempted to prevent him from capturing his fowls. He took upon himself to decide a dispute between two brothers in Hansote regarding inheritance, forcibly entered their house and delivered over certain property to one of them. In another place he entered the houses of the villagers, and forced the women to spin cotton for his use. In the village of Kutpore, in Hansote, he severely assaulted and injured several persons, forming a village procession, who passed by his tent, because the dust, raked upon by their carriages, entered his tent.

Two years ago, seven carts, which had been hired by oil dealers, whilst proceeding from Khaira to Prantij in Guzerat for fetching oil, were seized outside the city gate of Ahmedabad for the purpose of conveying some luggage belonging to Mr. Pratt, Talookdaree Settlement Officer. The unfortunate cartmen, whilst they were in custody, had no food, and were obliged to starve that night and the following day, when they were liberated. They were paid at the rate of one shilling each by Mr. Pratt, although they had been hired at the rate of four shillings per day by the oilmen.

When I was at Ahmedabad in January last, no less than seventy carts were impressed in that city for the purpose of conveying the baggage and camp equipage of the Revenue Commissioners, Mr. L. Ashburner and Mr. Borradaile, the Collector and Magistrate of Ahmedabad. The carts were kept in custody by the police, who did not allow the poor cartmen to leave the place of confinement even for a short time.

A European officer, Lieut. Persse, having returned late at night from a hunting excursion, and wishing to preserve the tongue of his bison, helped himself with a portion of the salt from a heap piled in the Government depot on the pier. The peons, whose duty it was to watch and protect the salt, remonstrated with Mr. Persse, who caught hold of one of the watchmen by the neck and threatened to assault him. On the following day he again took some salt from the depot, and the Native watchmen having endeavoured to prevent him, he gave a violent blow and threw one of them on the ground and illtreated the other Sepoy, who attempted to protect the watchmen. A scuffle ensued, in which Mr. Persse's cloths were torn. This officer thereupon prosecuted the watchmen for assault. The European magistrate, Mr. Candy, convicted and sentenced the innocent watchmen to fifteen and seven days' imprisonment. The reason assigned for the lighter punishment was that the prisoner had already received punishment at the hands of the prosecutor, Lieut. Persse. The prosecutor deposed that one of the watchmen had insulted him by applying to him an opprobrious epithet, which, he said, would have justified him if he had shot the man. In delivering his judgment the European magistrate made the following remarks:

"I have no hesitation in stating I believe the statement of the English gentleman, whose simple word I should consider more reliable than the assertion on oath of a dozen men like these peons, and why? With an English gentleman to lie is against his religion, and is socially disgraceful, whereas for a common Native of India to lie is the same with him as to eat his meal. He sees no disgrace in it." Condemning the conduct of the Native watchmen who resisted and did their duty in endeavouring to prevent the prosecutor, Lieut. Persse, from removing the salt, the magistrate observed:

"If they saw Mr. Persse interfering with the salt heaps they should have respectfully made salaams (obeisance) and informed him it was contrary to orders, but to call an European officer an opprobrious name, and to lay hands upon him, makes one wonder where all respect and discipline have gone to."

In the year before last several European servants of the Railway Company at Veerumgaum, in Guzerat, went to fish in tanks belonging to the Hindu community, and, disregarding the remonstrances of the people, persisted in catching fish, and thereby polluting waters which the Hindoos regarded as sacred. This proceeding excited the ire and inflamed the passions of the people of the city, who, incensed at the conduct of the Europeans in defiling their tanks, turned out *en masse* to remove the trespassers. On this occasion the authorities had some difficulty in suppressing the disturbance and restoring order."

In August, 1868, the Collector and Magistrate of a large district of Guzerat issued an order for killing all the stray dogs in the city of Khaira. The principal members of the Hindoo Community, who cherish a sacred regard for animal life, actuated with the desire of preventing the religious prejudices and feelings of their co-religionists being outraged by the order being carried out, collected all the dogs in cages and were about to transport them to a distance in the jungle, when the Magistrate prevented the citizens from removing the dogs, ordered the police to take these animals the following morning to the river side and to destroy them on the spot where the Hindoos were in the habit of performing their sacred ablations and reciting their prayers. The leading members of the caste, who went to the Magistrate to remonstrate against the proceeding, were threatened with personal violence and repulsed. They sent an urgent petition by wire to the Governor, Sir Seymour Fitzgerald, soliciting redress, but that high authority declined to interfere. The following morning the Magistrate's cruel order was carried out, and all the dogs were killed with hatchets in the sight of the people, who were horrified at the massacre. All the inhabitants of the city shut up their shops, suspended business, and fasted the whole day in mourning on account of the outrage. A few years ago the late Collector and Magistrate of the same district wantonly drove in his carriage through a place where a large number of persons had assembled at a large dinner party, destroyed their banquet, and injured several persons.

A Native member of the Legislative Council of Bombay, who went to see the Branch Exhibition three years ago, was illtreated and forcibly sent away in his carriage, when he attempted to land at the threshold of the Exhibition building. A Native magistrate of Bombay, and many Native chiefs, who had been invited to visit the Exhibition, were treated in the same way, and a great many Natives were whipped and driven away, whilst Europeans of every grade, from the highest to the lowest, were freely admitted and courteously received. At a public concert which was lately held in the Town Hall of Bombay, several respectable Natives who held seats which they had paid for, were forcibly ejected by the Superintendent of Police, to make room for Europeans. In October last Mr. Shripad Babajee Thakore, a gentleman who had finished his education in this country and had been admitted into the Indian Civil Service, and Dr. Atmaram, a Native Graduate of the Grant Medical College of Bombay, who were travelling in railway carriage, were required by a Colonel of Her Majesty's army to vacate their seats and give up the carriage for the exclusive occupation of himself and his female companions. The last mail from Bombay has brought intelligence of a Native Deputy Collector having been forcibly ejected from a railway carriage to make room for a European lady, and threatened with punishment because he resisted. On another recent occasion, when Mr. Thakore proceeded on a visit to a friend, who was in the service of the Guicowar of Baroda, before he could get out of the carriage which had conveyed him from the railway station, was met by the European Political Resident, Col. Phayre, accompanied by half-a-dozen troopers, who threatened to arrest him for entering the Guicowar's territory without permission, and forced him immediately to leave the city. To add insult to injury, this Native Civilian has been transferred from his post at Surat to a remote and desolate station like Carwar. Recently a cantonment magistrate in Kattywar, finding a poor Native Sepoy washing his face at a well, horsewhipped him on the spot. In January last, the European Head Master of the Government High School at Surat, compelled all the Native pupils to take off their shoes before entering their class rooms, disregarded their remonstrances and forced them to walk bare-footed in the School.

Now, what do these "plain facts" shew? Do they not shew the necessity of the higher and better classes of Europeans teaching their ill-educated and unmannerly countrymen better manners and better principles? It is a duty, which their education, position and religion demand of them. And we cannot believe that their *amour propre* is wounded because the native ventures to remind them of this duty. And here we must candidly and gratefully acknowledge that some of them are not unmindful of this duty. Evidently influenced by the Fuller case Mr. Justice Turner of the North West High Court lately read a good lecture to his countrymen, who serve as jurors, and thus assist in the administration of criminal justice in this country. We transcribe his remarks below:

"The charges which jurors are called upon to try in this Court, are brought against European British subjects, and rest ordinarily on the evidence of Native witnesses. Some persons not immediately concerned in the administration of justice, explain the failures of justice to which I have alluded, by the nationality of the offender. They do not hesitate to assert that had a Native of this country stood in the same jeopardy as the European, he would have been condemned. They allege that there is not only a want of sympathy between the European and the Native, which prevents the one from receiving at the hands of the other the equal consideration to which our laws entitle him, but that there exists also an antipathy of race which incapacitates the European from doing justice in cases in which a Native is the accuser and a European the accused. Although I do not share these views, yet on more than one occasions I have found it difficult to discover any other explanation of the verdict of the Jury. Twenty years have not elapsed since these provinces were visited by a calamity calculated beyond all others to provoke antipathies of race, and in some minds then smitten with a life-long sorrow, most unchristian animosity may still paralyze the sense of justice. To some such condition of mind, deplorable as is the explanation, I would fain attribute an assertion reported to have been made by one who recently served as a juror in this Court. Being asked to explain the verdict he had given, he admitted as a matter which reflected credit on him that, he had not done his duty, and added that in certain circumstances he never would do it. I am sure that the person who made that assertion was unaware of all it involved—injustice to his fellowmen, the violator of a solemn oath, the betrayal of a sacred trust.

Should a man be called upon to serve as a juror who is conscious of any such sentiments as found expression in the assertion to which I have alluded, or even be apprehensive that his judgment might be warped by them, it is his duty to inform the Court (and he can do so privately), that he may be released from the false position in which he is placed—from the temptation to commit a very heinous crime.

I have said that I do not accept the explanation which has been suggested to account for the many failures of justice which have occurred in this Court. I attribute by far the larger number of them to the inability of jurors to sift evidence, and to discern what should be accepted and what rejected. Discrepancies are often rather guarantees that the witnesses are speaking at least what they believe to be true.

The observation of all persons is not equally minute; their memories are not equally retentive. Hardly any two persons would give precisely the same account of an occurence unless they had agreed upon their statements. Yet when discrepancies occur in the evidence presented to them, jurors are too apt to reject the whole of it, without endeavouring to discover whether any portion of it is true. They make no allowances for inaccuracies of observation or memory; they adopted the very misleading maxim, that being mistaken in one particular the witness is mistaken in all; they do not test what a witness thinks, he saw or heard by what he did; they overlook a very common habit of uneducated witnesses to prefer to invent an answer rather than to confess a want of memory of detail, and to persist in an erroneous assertion once made rather than admit a mistake.

Through these difficulties those who are constituted judges of facts, have, in every country, to find their way to the truth; but in the High Court Juries are met by a further difficulty; Native witnesses are examined through an interpreter, and from this cause a nicety of expression which would explain a seeming obscurity, may escape observation. And there is yet a greater difficulty; a knowledge of Native habits of mind and customs is of the first importance in weighing Native testimony, yet many European jurors do not possess this knowledge. The difficulties to which I have just referred, would be in a measure obviated if Native gentlemen were associated with Europeans on juries; but a recent alteration in the law works a result which, I am sure, was not contemplated—the almost complete exclusion of Native jurors. Where a jury is composed of nine members and the accused is allowed no less than eight peremptory challengss, it will rarely happen that a single Native gentleman will find a place in the jury-box. This result is open to great objection, not only because it allows an apparent stigma to be cast on every Native gentleman whose name may be called, but even more because it derives European jurors of the opportunity of obtaining assistance from Native colleagues on point on which their opinion would be entitled to the greatest weight. I have heard it said that jurors are much influenced by a consideration of the consequences of their verdict. If this be so, jurors go beyond their duty. The sentence that may follow their verdict, is the sentence of the law and of the judge who applies the law, and no consideration of the consequence ought to lead jurors astray from the functions which are assigned to them.

I have said enough to show that there are other causes than the nationality of the offender which may account for the failures of justice which have heretofore occurred in this Court; but let me impress on you that to whatever cause these are to be attributed, a continuance of them will produce most serious consequences.

If it be found that an instrument intended to aid in the administration of justice, frustrates the purposes it was designed to serve, it will be the duty of the Court however reluctantly to represent to the Government that the system is unsuited to the temper of those from whom jurors are drawn, and it will be the duty of the Legislature to deprive us of a privilege which we prize as one of the chief safeguards of civil liberty.

About fifteen years ago Mr. Ritchie, the late Advocate General and Law Member, wrote in the same strain. He reported to Government the gross failure of justice in several cases of European offenders at the hands of the Cossitollah Jury in the late Supreme Court, and remarked that "the result is calculated to render life among the lower classes of the people in India insecure and to engender feelings of suspicion between the races." Sir Charles Trevelyan, whilst Governor of Madras, wrote as follows on this subject:

"It is a painful but undoubted fact that, however obvious the guilt of an Englishman may be, justice is not to be expected in cases of this description from an ordinary Calcutta or Madras jury composed of Europeans and East Indians.

The remedy suggested for this monstrous evil by the Advocate General is, that such cases should be tried by a special jury or by a jury composed partly of Natives.

My own reliance, however, is more on preventive than on punitive measures. This high-handed insolence of a dominant race is the greatest danger to which a power like ours in India is liable. The founders of our Anglo-Indian Empire were sensible of this; and, while a forbearing and courteous demeanour towards the Natives was inculcated with the consistency of a constitutional law, every instance of misconduct towards them on the part of a servant of the Government was visited with immediate punishment. In my opinion, in this respect at least, the old policy was the right one; and I anticipate growing danger to our Empire, if relying upon its present universal establishment, we forget in what manner it was acquired and can alone be maintained. I have caused it to be made known throughout every branch of the public service in this Presidency, and throughout the Railway and other bodies connected with the public service, that I shall take immediate and decisive action in any case of personal abuse or ill-treatment of Natives by Europeans, and that I shall hold such conduct to be an offence, and shall punish it as such"

Dr. C. M. Birdwood, late of the Indian Medical Service, so honorably known in Western India, in an able paper on "competition and the Indian Civil Service," thus alluded to deterioration in the tone of the Civil Service:

"The British Government in India rests absolutely on the personal character of the men of the Indian Services, and, above all, of the civilians; and the contentment of India with our rule—as apart from, and secondary to the security of our rule—depends mainld on the discipline, the sense of duty, obedience,, ordey responsibility— on the conscientiousness of memberr of the public services."

"The Service will be recruited yearly by an increasing proportion of young men, whose intellects have been enfeebled and destroyed by injudicious forcing, and who cannot be expected to have been humanized by association with men of culture, and to have been developed in the healthy society of large numbers of the best men of their own age and force of intellectual and moral character—pedants and charlatans, in whose hands the splendid patriarchate of India—the Indian Civil Service—must degenerate into a cruel, inefficient, and corrupt bureaucracy; into which, as I maintain, it is already beginning to degenerate before our eyes."

Now, such is the anxiety of all right-minded Englishmen to protect, to quote Lord Lytton, "the honor of British Rule," and to maintain "the reputation of British Justice," and do we deserve the reproach, which is cast upon us, because we consider it our duty to co-operate with such Englishmen in this good work? Facts are facts, and why should any reasonable man take offence at seeing them given in their true colors. We would be the last persons to quarrel with any body for giving any number of facts, which may tell against our countrymen, so long as they are facts and not inventions or exaggerations. Our endeavour should be to correct ourselves and our countrymen, and not to abuse those, who tell the truth. If our critics had looked at the "plain facts" we have given in this light, we are satisfied that they would not have accused us of race-antagonism or ingratitude. There are many reasons why the ill-educated or ill-bred Englishman does not feel in this country the same wholesome restraints that he does at home, and there is therefore the greater necessity for the higher and better class of Europeans to bring their moral influence to bear upon him. In the interests of morality, humanity, and justice they ought to lend their moral influence to this purpose, and our sole object in giving the "plain facts" is to stimulate their zeal. When

they see how the English name is likely to suffer in the estimation of the people of India in consequence of the misconduct of these ignoble sons of England, they will we feel confident strive their best to save her good name.

TRAVANCORE.

As an example of enlightened, progressive, and successful administration of a Native State under native rule we commend to the reader the last annual report of the principality of Travancore. This state is governed on the principles of British administration, with such modifications as local circumstances and the genius of native government require or suggest. The Police, the Courts, the Customs, the Departments of Registration, Abkarry, Public Works, &c., are more or less modelled on those of the British Indian Government. The Police is officered like that of British India, while the Courts have an organization similar to that in British territories. Thus there are the Moonsiff's Courts, the Zilla Courts, and the Sudder Court. The average duration of a suit in the Moonsiff's Court last year was 2 months and 18 days. The largest number of suits disposed of by a single Moonsiff was 2,110 (out of a file of 2,272) of which 569 were on merits, the rest otherwise. The lowest number was 599 (out of a file of 657) of which 137 were on merits, the rest otherwise. In 10 Courts there was no suit pending at the end of the year, which was more than one year old. Out of 10,191 appealable decisions, only in 1,513 appeals (14 per cent) were preferred; 1,289 appeals from the decisions of the Moonsiffs were disposed of within the year, 589 (46 per cent) being confirmed—177 (13 per cent) modified, and 523 (41 per cent) reversed. As in British India the execution of decrees is attended with much difficulty and expense. The administration of civil justice during the year, we read, was satisfactory. The cost of judicial administration amounted to rupees 1,66,213 against rupees 1,60,894 in the previous year; the increase being due to the raising of the salary of the first Judge of the Sudder Court from rupees 800 to rupees 1000, and to the entertainment of temporary Judges and Moonsiffs. The judicial receipts amounted to rupees 1,40,704. The institution fees and penalties on unstamped documents amounted to Rupees 1,32,866, and bore a ratio of 4 per cent on the value of suits filed. The maximum regulated fee is however 5 per cent. To this may be added at least 5 per cent as charges of process &c., and 5 per cent more as the authorized fee for Vakils. This gives a total of 15 per cent, which we are told, is, in point of fact, a great deal under the actual cost of litigation. It would be near the mark to take the Vakils' fee in these days at 15 per cent and this would raise the costs to 25 per cent of the value contested, only up to judgment. The cost of litigation we must confess is high. The administration of criminal justice was also good. The average time for a case disposed of by the Magistracy was 12, and for a case committed, 19 days. The following statement gives the results of the Criminal Courts:

	No. of cases.	No of offenders.
Convicted	7,181	11,416
Acquitted	6,023	14,301
Compromised or otherwise disposed of	2,959	6,201
Total	16,163	31,917

Of 16,163 cases, reported 8,147 were offences against the person—3,224 against property and the rest were of a miscellaneous nature. The punishments inflicted were as follows:—

	Offenders.
Number fined only	9,425
Whipping only	31
Imprisonment only	744
Imprisonment and fine	718
Do. and whipping	107
Do. Do. and fine	27

The rest were discharged with a caution or on security for good behaviour. The servants of Government brought to trial numbered 168, the offences being torture, bribery, and misappropriation. They were for the most part (137) servants drawing salaries below Rs. 10. Only 3 were above 50 Rs. salary. Sixty Government servants were convicted, and the rest acquitted. Of the former 36 were fined, 10 were imprisoned, the rest otherwise disposed of. The working of the registration department shews considerable prosperity. The total values of registered documents stood thus:—

Travancore year,	Relating to Immoveable property. Rs.	Relating to moveable property. Rs.	Total. Rs.
1049	1,50,00,000,	6,00,000	1,56,00,000
1050	1,75,00,000	6,00,000	1,81,00,000

We now turn to sources of revenue. The following is a statement of receipts and disbursements:

Receipts.	1049. Rs.	1050 Rs.	Rs.
Balance as per last year's account	.....	.....	4129340
1 Land Revenue	1693651	1697766	
2 Miscellaneous Revenue	629807	623434	
3 Judicial Fees &c.	144258	143217	
4 Customs	381994	412804	
5 Arrack and Opium	134996	157978	
6 Tobacco	909746	914303	
7 Salt	988798	1081592	
8 Cardamoms and other Goods	224870	172897	
9 Timber	101710	101851	
10 Interest on Government Securities	106637	147217	
11 Arrears of Revenue collected this year	29664	78580	
			55,31,639
			96,60,979

Disbursements			
1 The Davason or Religious Institutions	573253	573626	
2 Ootperas or Charitable Do.	299544	306584	
3 The Palace	541939	560861	
4 Huzzoor Cutcherry and other Civil Establishments	564045	583425	
5 Judicial Establishment	169105	175271	
6 Police Establishment	142430	146606	
7 Nair Troops	134095	146274	
8 Elephant and Horse Establishments	66251	59369	
9 Education, Science and Art	114346	148248	
10 Medical	145480	90696	
11 Pensions	135029	146077	
12 Public Works	1015913	924765	
13 Cost and Charges of Goods &c. &c.	378008	308140	
14 Contingent Charges	180972	176003	
15 Subsidy to the British Indian Government.	810652	810652	
16 Expenses connected with the Visitation of Shungara Chariar Swamy High Priest of Sringari	20130	,,	
17 Expenditure on account of His Highness the Maha Rajah's trip to Calcutta	,,	105519	
18 Census	,,	32040	
19 The Preliminary Expenses incurred on account of the Moorajabbom	,,	29384	5323540
Balance to be carried to next year's Account.	,,		4337439
In Cash	,,	965286	
Promissory Notes	,,	2875957	9660979
Goods	,,	292568	
		4133811	
Difference or Inefficient Balance.		203628	
		4337439	

It will be seen from the above statement that the revenue of Travancore is steady; all branches of revenue except one shew an elasticity. There is a fair equilibrium between income and expenditure. It will be observed that nearly one-fourth of the income of the State is absorbed by the church establishment, charitable works and the palace, and the rest to the expenditure is wisely distributed. About one-fifth of the revenue was spent upon public works. The military expenses are very small, viz., Rs. 146,427, but the State pays to the British Indian Government a subsidy of Rs. 8,10,652 for military protection. The following administrative changes were introduced last year:

Legislative.—(a) A regulation was passed to prevent overcrowding of pilgrim-vessels bound for Jedda and other ports.

(b) New arrangements were made for the trial and committal of European British Subjects committing offences in the State.

Judicial.—(a) Every effort was made to work off the arrears on the files of the several Courts.

(b) Additional Judges and Munsiffs were appointed temporarily to accomplish the above object.

(c) A long interval having occurred since the last examination of the kind was held, a general examination for pleaders was held under the immediate superintendence of the Sadr.

Magistracy and Police.— (a) An ex-officio subordinate was created at the Aramboli Pass.

(b) A few new Police stations were opened.

Registration.— A general examination of candidates for employment in this Department was held under the superintendence of the Huzzoor Registrar.

Land Revenue.—A general conditional remission of *Interest* on old balances of revenue was proclaimed and had a beneficial effect.

Salt.—The Monopoly selling price of salt was increased, a similar increase having taken place in the British Districts on the same Coast.

Customs.—The export duty on Coffee was abolished,—subject to an alternative increase in the land tax of Coffee lands.

Marine.—On the complaint of the Merchants, Rules were sanctioned by His Highness for regulating the Boat traffic of the Port of Alleppey.

Education.—A scheme was framed for giving grants-in-aid to Elementary vernacular schools.

Revision of salaries and Establishments.—(a) The salaries of the Head Sirkar vakeel and the Sirkar Vakeels attached to the Zillah Courts were revised.

(b) The clerical establishments of the District Registry offices were strengthened with reference to increased work.

The Census.—Allusion was made in the last report to the Census, the preliminaries for which had been arranged in 1049. In the year under report, it was commenced and completed.

The result gave the population of the Travancore State at 23,11,379 against 12,62,647 which used to be quoted as the then latest and against 9,06,587 the earliest

The report contains a very interesting narrative of the tour of His Highness the Maharaja through British territories in 1874. We give the following extract from the diary regarding the social gathering at Raja Harendrakrishna Bahadur's in honor of His Highness:

8th February 1875, *Sunday.*—In the afternoon His Highness accompanied by the Dewan paid a visit, (in response to an Invitation) to Rajah Harendra Krishna Bahadur, (Sobha bazar Square) son of the late Rajah Kalikrishna Bahadur at whose residence were found assembled the *elite* of Calcutta Native Society. All the gentlemen present were introduced one by one to His Highness, and at the close of the conversazione which lasted for 2 hours, the host presented garlands of flowers, uttur, and tilak first to his Royal Visitor and then to the rest of the assembly. There was a concert of native Music playing at intervals in the Verandah. His Highness never spent a more pleasant afternoon.

We have given a hurried review of the report. It bears abundant evidence of the quiet and useful statesmanship of Mr. Sashia Shastri, the Minister of the State, and of the enlightened rule of His Highness the Maharaja.

THE FINANCIAL POSITION.

THE Government of India is naturally alarmed at the steady fall in the value of silver, and it therefore takes the earliest opportunity to notify to the Local Governments and to the Indian public its wishes in regard to those preliminary measures of retrenchment and economy, which are necessitated by the immediate exigencies of the financial situation. In the Budget statement of April last it had been announced that the Secretary of State would borrow in England £2,640,000 for the construction of extraordinary Public Works. The Secretary of State has however resolved to raise the loan to £4,000,000. The object of this increase is to afford relief to the Government of India in its home remittances. The sum to be raised in England having been thus increased, the amount to be supplied to the Home Treasury, by bills, during the year is now reduced to £12,300,000, of which £3,344,134 has been obtained to date, by the sale of bills for Rs. 4,06,10,000, the adjustment entered under ***Loss by Exchange*** being, already, Rs. 71,68,660. Thus there will be a heavy loss by exchange. Then the prospects of the Customs Revenue, the Government of India is of opinion, are, by reason of the adverse exchange, unfavorable; the charge for interest will be increased from the increased amount borrowed in England; and the cost of the unprecedentedly large opium crop in Bengal is expected to cause the expenditure under ***Opium*** to exceed the grant by about Rs. 50,00,000; although there will, of course, be a corresponding addition to the opium in reserve. Altogether, we are told, the financial prospects give cause for such grave anxiety that the Governor General in Council deems it necessary to invite the earnest co-operation of the Local Governments and Heads of Departments in reducing by every possible means the threatened deficit. Accordingly the Government of India notifies:

"The authorities at the head of each department, whether administered by the Imperial or Local Governments, should, therefore, take prompt measures to stop all outlay of public money which is not absolutely necessary; or to which the Government is not committed; or the discontinuance of which will not cause disproportionate loss and waste. An early report should be made to the Government of India in the Financial Department of the measures adopted for giving effect to these instructions, and of the saving which may be expected under each Government and in each Department. The Governor General in Council will be unable to sanction any new expenditure that is not indispensable.

"The financial disorder which demands these measures is exclusively due to the recent rapid fall of the value of silver in relation to gold, and the consequent enhancement of the cost in silver of all payments in gold. The Governor General in Council is not prepared, at present, to say what measures the Government of India may be compelled to take, in order to permanently restore the financial equilibrium; but pending the adoption of such measures, it is incumbent on His Excellency in Council to warn all Local Governments that he may be reluctantly compelled to call upon them for sacrifices which, if requisite for the public welfare, those Governments will, he feels assured, be ready to accept in the loyal and generous spirit evinced by them on previous occasions of great financial pressure.

"The Governor General in Council has resolved, for the present, largely to reduce the Expenditure on Extraordinary Public Works, and, in regard to many of the measures which may be necessary to effect that object, he confides in the valuable assistance of the Local Governments.

"Moreover, the means at the disposal of the Government of India for granting loans to Municipal and other corporations, and to Native States or private persons are, so long as the present state of things lasts, likely to be limited; and, therefore, no application for such loans should be made or forwarded by any Government officer, except for purposes which admit of no postponement."

The financial position is thus very serious. If it continues without abatement or improvement, it may well cause alarm. It may, we are afraid, necessitate increased taxation. The question is how can that calamity be averted. There is no prospect we fear of reducing the Home expenditure, unless the Government takes stores from India, and pays all interest upon Government securities and Railway capital in silver. Even as regards the stores many of the articles have to be imported from Europe, and perhaps it will be said that if they be purchased in India, they will be dearer than if they be purchased in England, for certain articles must be imported from Europe whether through the agency of Government or the private trader. The financial relations of England and India have become so complicated that unless an equilibrium be re-established in the value of gold and silver, the drain upon the Indian Exchequer to meet Loss by Exchange will not cease. The Government as a matter of course is driven to the necessity of recouping this loss by retrenchment in domestic expenditure. But this retrenchment means the starvation of improvement. India can ill-afford to stand still; progress means increased expenditure; increased expenditure must be met by increased revenue, and if a good portion of that revenue be absorbed by Loss by Exchange, either there must be extensive reductions or corresponding augmentation of revenue by taxation. The last would be a greater calamity than the first, simply because the stagnation of trade has already reduced the people to great distress. The situation is very critical, and the Government must take some speedy measures to retrieve it. If desperate diseases require desperate remedies, we are even willing to see that the Government should undertake to meet its home charges by exporting produce such as wheat as recommended by the *Statesman* rather than to see the vessel of the State sink in bankruptcy or the people oppressed by excessive taxation. The Government must however face the evil in the best way it can. Reduction of expenditure is a *sine qua non*. It cannot be denied that there is considerable room for economy. The financial injustice done to India by England in the rate of recruiting charges for troops, in the maintenance of foreign embassies, and in the over-grown establishment of the India Office, ought to be rectified. Then the civil establishments in India ought to be reduced by a redistribution of offices and salaries, and the public works expenditure better regulated. All these questions are of the greatest practical importance, and we hope to recur to them in an early issue.

GOLD AND SILVER.

THE Commons' Committee, appointed to consider and report upon the causes of the depreciation of the price of Silver and the effects of such depreciation upon the exchange between India and England, have submitted their report. The following is a summary of the facts and conclusions given by the Committee:

1. The total annual production of silver has risen to upwards of 14,000,000*l*., from an average of about 8,000,000*l*, to 9,000,000*l*., in 1860.

2. Of this amount of 14,000,000*l*., the mines of the United States are estimated to have produced about 7,000,000*l*., with the prospect of an increase for some years to come. On the other hand, if the price of silver should remain as low as at present there may be some diminution in the production elsewhere.

3. Germany has still to dispose of an amount which is certainly not less than 8,000,000*l*., with the possibility that it may exceed 20,000,000*l*.; but with the possibility, on the other hand, that a considerably larger sum than the estimated amount may be ultimately required for subsidiary coinage.

4. The Scandinavian kingdoms have discontinued the use of silver; but the amounts of demonetised silver coin which they have thrown, or can throw, on the market are not important.

5. Austria has apparently been exchanging silver for gold, the amount of silver held in the Imperial Bank having diminished from 10,000,000*l* to 6,600,000*l*. since 1871.

6. Italy has been gradually denuded of her silver currency. Since 1865 large amounts have been exported; her forced paper currency has apparently expelled the whole of the metallic currency, while the silver coins amounted, at the beginning of 1866 to about 17,000,000*l*.

7. France, on the other hand, has for some years past been replenishing her stock of silver of which during the last four years her imports have exceeded her exports by 33,500,000*l*.

8. England, Russia and Spain have each been buyers to the extent of some millions.

9. Japan and China, and other countries in the East, have absorbed a certain amount.

10 India still takes silver, but in greatly decreased amounts.

11. The Home Government has Bills to sell to the extent of 15,000,000*l*. per annum, which debtors to India can buy in the place of remitting bullion. This total has been gradually reached, and represents an excess of more than 10,000,000*l* compared with 20 years ago.

12. The gross remittances of silver to India during the last four years have been 15,600,000*l* compared with 28,900,000*l*. in the four previous years.

Legislatively, the position is as follows:—

Germany is gradually demonetising silver, and looks forward to its use only for subsidiary coinage.

The United States is carrying out a policy of introducing silver subsidiary coinage in the place of all fractional paper currency now afloat, and of coining full-weighted silver coins, but only on a contracted scale, and only available for legal tender for a limited amount.

The members of the Latin Union and Holland have adopted an expectant attitude; but, meanwhile limit, as far as possible, the coinage of silver.

No indications are given of any intention on the part of Russia and Austria to pass any laws with regard to their currency.

The case of France deserves especial attention. The replenishment of her stock of silver can scarcely be regarded as other than a temporary circumstance. During the last four years, out of a total of 76,000,000*l* of disposable silver, France absorbed 33,500,000*l*. The relief thereby given to the market must have been immense. It is impossible to assume that it can be continued on the same scale. The natural inference to be drawn would be in the opposite direction.

With regard to India and the East, hitherto the largest consumers of silver, so much must depend upon the prosperity of the populations, on the abundance of the crops, in fact, on their powers of production, that it is impossible to make any forecast; and as regards actual facts, no more can be stated than that, on the one hand, they have always possessed a very large power of absorbing bullion, while on the other, that power has been diminished by the growth of the sums annually payable by India to the Home Government.

The only facts in any calculation as to the future which are certain, and appear to be permanent, are the increased total production of silver, and the effect caused by the necessity of the Indian Government to draw annually for a heavy amount. Both are adverse to the future value of silver, as far as they go; but they may be partially counterbalanced by changes in the trade with the East.

In conclusion, your Committee have to observe, that while they have endeavoured to be as precise as possible in their statement of the facts which have been brought to their notice, and to give an explicit answer to the question referred to them, as to the causes of the present depreciation of silver, they consider that, in view of the many uncertain elements to which they have pointed, and which necessarily enter into every calculation as to the future, they are not authorised to offer any further opinion as to the probable course of the silver market, beyond indicating, as they have endeavoured to do, the various circumstances which have to be taken into account.

It will be seen that the Committee have come to a conclusion, in which nothing is concluded. They have simply given the facts and leave it to Parliament to decide upon any course it may think fit to adopt. The facts are certainly very valuable, but no one can now correctly forecast the future. At the present moment India is the greatest sufferer from superabundance of silver. Nearly one-third of its revenues are remitted to England for expenditure there, and as it has to pay in gold, while it receives its revenue in silver, its position has necessarily become embarassing. The substitution of gold for silver as a medium of currency is proposed as a remedy, but opinion is divided upon that point. The *Times* proposes a novel nostrum. It suggests that the silver rents received by the Indian Government be converted into gold rent-charges according to the rate of 10 rupees for the sovereign. The leading journal says:

"Thus, if a ryot had been assessed to pay 50 rupees, he should be required to pay instead five sovereigns, or as many rupees as may become the equivalent of five sovereigns. It is said that this would augment the depreciation of silver, since it would exclude silver from being the medium of payment of the land revenue; but this is plainly an error, for silver would still be admitted in payment, though at a variable rate of exchange, silver would be no more depreciated by the enactment than gold is depreciated here because we make the amount of gold necessary to discharge a tithe rent-charge dependent on the prices of corn. Then, it is said that the ryot would complain, and justly, of breach of contract. It is true that there would be a variation in what may be called a contract, but its terms would be varied, in order that the substance might be preserved unaltered. Justice would be maintained intact and scared by what hasty observers might think to be an infraction of it. Circumstances which were not foreseen at the time the settlement was assessed have altered its character, and the proposal is to keep it to its original obligation. This is the only objection that has any appearance of force in it, and it will no doubt tell among men who have a very high sense of the obligation of the letter of agreements; but, as a *moratorium* is just in the event of war, or of a similar national crisis, so is an adjustment of the letter of an arrangement just when the essence of it is thereby kept unaltered. Other objections to the proposal are that the creditors of the Indian Government paid in silver, and Indian officials, would claim the benefit of a similar variation of their claims and salaries; but it is sufficient to observe that, so far, as salaries go, these alterations will certainly have to be allowed, whatever may be done in respect of the land revenue, and it would be a small matter to do the same justice to the creditors of the Indian Government.

We are surprised how the *Times* could make the above proposal without changing the currency. If its ideas were put into practice, the result would be that the poor ryot would have to bear the whole loss by exchange. If a sovereign is now worth Rs. 13, and if the Government should receive it as an equivalent of Rs. 10 the loss to the ryot would be about 30 per cent. In other words all persons paying revenue to Government direct would be practically burdened with an enhancement of revenue to the extent of 30 per cent. Such a measure would be monstrous injustice. We still stick to our idea of a uniform silver coinage for India and England, but if a dread of loss to English capitalists should deter our Government from adopting the measure, we would prefer the remedy suggested by Mr. Furrell and supported by the Chamber of Commerce viz. the stoppage of coinage on the application of private individuals. It is not, we submit, the superabundance of silver, which has so much affected the exchange as the superabundance of rupees, and if the power of producing rupees be circumscribed the present glut will cease. There is only one drawback to this course, which is the risk of the importation of coined rupees

from foreign countries. But strong customs laws may to a certain extent guard against that evil.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

OUR contemporary of the *Statesman* has had the enterprize of giving a full report of the important speech delivered by Lord Derby on the Eastern question in reply to the very influential deputation which waited upon his Lordship. The deputation was very large, and Mr. Bright, who headed it, said, that it represented all the principal towns in England. Addressing the gentlemen of the deputation Lord Derby said: "I am not paying you an idle compliment when I say that in all such official and Parliamentary experience as I have had, whether as a Minister receiving deputations or as a member of Parliament attending deputations, I never have had the pleasure of meeting any deputation more important than this, whether I regard the persons who compose it, the representative character in which they come here, the width and force of public opinion which they undoubtedly represent, or the gravity and importance of the question with which you have come here to deal." His Lordship's reply was also fully equal to the occasion. We are only surprised that his Lordship condescended to explain the policy of Government regarding the Berlin Note and the moving of the fleet to Besika Bay instead of rebuking the want of patriotism in those who questioned the wisdom of that policy. The English nation ought to feel proud of the Minister, who could without firing one shot so uphold the national character and prestige of England, and checkmate single-handed the combined Powers of Europe. It has been well said that Lord Derby had been asked by the three Powers to sign a blank note, and his Lordship justly refused to do so, but his refusal was accompanied with such a genial but effective demonstration of power that all the great powers ultimately accepted the position laid down by England. Could any thing be more honorable or gratifying to the English people than this, and yet there are English people, who seem to find fault with Her Majesty's Government. Lord Derby thus explained his views on these two points. With regard to the Berlin Note, his Lordship said: "We did not believe that the Porte would be willing to accept it; we felt quite sure that a considerable body, at any rate, of the insurgents on their side, would not accept it; and more than that, knowing it, as we did to be the result of a compromise come to by Governments who, while anxious to act together, were not entirely agreed as to the course they should take, we entertained the apprehension that if it came to be worked out in practice different parties would put different constructions upon the same words, and we should end, as such compromises sometimes do, in a general misunderstanding. That was one reason for the course we took with regard to that matter; and though I must not violate official confidence, yet I think I may say that I believe our action in that respect has not been viewed with disfavor even in quarters where at first it was not understood and not approved (cheers.)" As regards the despatch of the British Fleet to Besika Bay, His Lordship said: "At the time when it was supposed the presentation of that Berlin Note was about to take place, and when the fall of the late Sultan was impending the state of things at Constantinople and in the country near Constantinople was one calculated to inspire serious apprehension as to what might ensue. The late Sultan was well known to be in a condition not far removed from insanity; it was notorious that discontent and disaffection unanimously prevailed, the wildest reports were circulated as to the intentions of the Powers and as to the steps which might be expected to be taken by them against the Mahomedans as a body—in short the state of excitement was so general that it was impossible for any one to be sure that it might not have led to the breaking out of a sanguinary civil war, accompanied, if possible, by the massacre of British subjects (cheers). I am just reminded—the matter will be in your recollection—that previous to that step being taken, and immediately before it, two foreign consuls had been murdered under circumstances which showed the strong and general public excitement against foreigners (hear hear.) Under these circumstances, the Ambassadors of the various Great Powers met together. They consulted for the common safety, and they unanimously agreed as to the expediency of obtaining for unoffending persons, and as a protection against disorder, such armed force as it was possible to obtain. The initiative in the matter, therefore, was taken from Constantinople and not from here, although I entirely and fully approve of the step, and take the full responsibility for it; and perhaps it is well you should recollect—and it is not generally understood in this country—it was not a step taken by the English Government and the English Ambassador alone, it was a step taken by us simply as one of, and acting in concert with, the other Great Powers (hear hear). It does so happen when you talk of fleets, ours is considerably the biggest (laughter), and therefore, more attention was called to the fact of its having been brought up than in the case of the others, but the facts are generally as I have stated them, and so stated, I think you will admit that they will not lead to the inference which has popularly been drawn (cheers)."

Of course Lord Derby spoke as a diplomatist. He apparently used the language to conceal his thoughts. His move on the chess board of the Eastern question has been so clever and skilful that he could well afford to assume such great modesty. As for the prospects of a general European war Lord Derby thus glanced at the position of the Great Powers of Europe:

"One must discuss with some reserve the position and the tendencies of foreign Governments, but France and Italy obviously, for financial and other reasons are utterly indisposed to take any steps which would create general disturbance. It is well known that the German Government, and I believe the German people also, having no interests which directly connected them with the East, regard this question with far less interest than is felt in it in other parts of Europe. In point of fact, I do not think I should be going beyond the truth if I said that they only regard it as important from their point of view just in so far as it might lead to complications in other parts of Europe. There remain only ourselves and Austria and Russia. Now I cannot for one moment assume that there could be any one here who supposes that England wants to bring about a war—the very utmost, I think that any apprehensions have reached is a fear that against our feelings and against our interest one might be dragged into it. There is no party and no set of men in this country who would not regard a European war as the greatest of misfortunes (hear, hear). Well, Austria has a position which has peculiar difficulties of her own—she has that dual system of administration which, in her circumstances, is no doubt a necessity; but it renders the difficulty of an enterprising and aggressive policy greater than it otherwise would be. She has within her empire a great diversity of races, as we all know, and you may be quite sure that, if it is only in the interest of her own security, which any great convulsion in that part of Europe would endanger almost as much as that of Turkey itself—you may be sure that from reasons of self-interest; if from no others, the Austrian Government will not desire to break the peace (loud cheers). Well, then, you will say—what about the Government and people of Russia?

Well, every body knows, and I don't care to deny that there is among a large part of the Russian population a very strong sympathy for the insurgent movement which is now going on in Turkey. There is, I may say, a powerful party there which desires not, as is often said, mere relief from oppression of a province here or a province there—that is not the real question at issue—but a party which desires the formation of a powerful and important Scalvonic empire under Russian guidance and direction. But it is one thing to say that the party exists, and even that it is powerful, and it is another thing to say that the power of action is in its hands. If any one thing is certain in this world it is certain that the Emperor of Russia, upon whose personal will and disposition more turns than upon that of any other man, is a sincere lover of peace (cheers). There are other reasons, such as the condition of Russian finance, the difficulties, perhaps greater than we are aware of here of Russian administration, the enormous cost of the late Asiatic conquests, and various other causes which I need not go into, which make an aggressive policy one at the present time utterly unsuited to the interests of the Russian Empire. And if I required any additional evidence of what I am saying I should find it in the fact of that understanding to which I may refer, because it has been made public in the papers I mean that understanding recently arrived at between the Emperor of Austria and the Emperor of Russia in their recent interview, which proceeds exactly upon the bases which you laid down, and which I assented to (cheers), viz, that of rigid and absolute non-intervention while this struggle continues.

His Lordship added:

Now, gentlemen, I say again I don't see what, under these circumstances, there is to lead to the apprehension of war. You do not, I think, expect or wish me to tell all the world that we have nothing to do with the East, that we mean to give no advice, to exercise no influence to cancel all treaties, and to profess entire indifference to what is going on. In point of fact, since I entered this room one of the gentlemen here addressed me in an exactly opposite sense, hoping, of course by peaceful means, we should do what we could to promote peace. Now that doctrine of absolute indifference is not one which this country has ever possessed, and I do not think it is one which would be popular with the nation at large (cheers). We have a great position in Europe, and with nations, as with individuals, a great position involves great responsibilities, and we cannot absolutely decline to accept those responsibilities. If every nation which had reached a certain stage of civilisation were to adopt the principle of non-intervention in its absolute and extreme form and say, "we will never meddle in any international questions unless our own interests are touched" why, obviously, you can all see the effect of that would be to leave the regulation of all international affairs to nations which have not reached that state of civilisation. If the voice of England in questions such as those which we are now discussing were to be silenced altogether there would be one voice less heard on the side of peace (cheers). No one is more strongly for non-intervention within all reasonable and practical limits than I have been and am (loud cheers); but we must push no doctrine to extremes, and an absolute declaration of non-intervention on all occasions is a proclamation of international anarchy, does not mean either peace or progress.

Well said, and the English nation ought to feel grateful to the Government, which is willing and able to protect its honor. The British Flag is in safe hands now, and we hope no maudlin sentimentality will induce the ministry to swerve from the path which it has so carefully and wisely chosen.

LATEST NEWS AND NOTES.

WE ARE requested to state that the Lectures of the Science Association will commence from next week, day and hour to be hereafter notified. For the present Father Lafont and Dr. Sircar will deliver lectures on Physics, and Babu Kanye Lal Dey Rai Bahadur on Chemistry. The lectures will be delivered fortnightly. Donors of Rs. 50 and upwards and monthly subscribers will be admitted free of charge; admission fee for non-subscribers 8 annas per lecture. Admission tickets may be had on application to the clerk at the office of the Association, No. 210, Bow Bazar Street.

A MEETING of the proprietors of the Bank of Bengal will be held next week for the election of Directors under the new Act. As the Government connection with the Bank has now been severed, may we suggest the propriety of the election of a native Director as the representative of native shareholders. In the Bombay Bank both classes of shareholders are represented in the Direction, and why should it be different in Calcutta?

JUST as we were going to press we received our usual advices from Chittagong. Our correspondent says that the Fenwa cases have been laid before the High Court and expresses a hope that the Lieutenant Governor will withhold his order till the judgment of the High Court is given. We have received a copy of the second petition of Nayan Tara to the Lieutenant Governor. We are obliged to keep back till the next issue both our correspondent's letter and the second petition of Nayan Tara for want of time and space. Mr. Kirkwood has come from Chittagong and took over charge as second Joint Magistrate of 24-Pergunnas on Thursday last. The question is whether the services of a second Joint Magistrate are required for this district. Mr. Tobin, the other

Joint, is reported to be an exceedingly good officer.

THE LAST weather report of the Surveyor General's Office has the following :

The extreme variation of temperature during the past seven days ...		12·8
The maximum temperature during the past seven days		93·3
The maximum temperature during the corresponding period of the past year ...		87·8
The mean humidity during the past seven days ...		0·87
The mean humidity during the corresponding period of the past year ...		0·89
		Inches.
Total fall of rain from 1st to 7th	by lower rain-gauge	6·83
	by anemometer gauge	6·27
Ditto ditto ditto	average of twenty-two previous years ...	3·45
Ditto ditto between	the 1st January and the 7th August ...	45·96
Ditto ditto ditto	average of twenty-two previous years ...	44·58

The rains have hitherto been very seasonable. We hope the October fall will be equally favorable. All's well that ends well.

LAST WEDNESDAY EVENING Calcutta was entertained with the usual annual musical festival under the auspices of the Bengal Music School founded by, and maintained at the sole expense of, the Raja Shourendra Mohun Tagore. There was a good gathering of the *elite* of native society and of European ladies and gentlemen. The occasion was the distribution of prizes to the successful pupils of the school, which gracious office was performed by Mr. Woodrow in a very kindly manner. The assembly was then treated to some specimens of Hindu music, some of which had been composed by Raja Shourendra Mohun Tagore. The school we are glad to notice is steadily pregressing; it has a branch at Colootollah, which also is fairly prospering. The revival of Hindu music by the establishment of this institution seems to be already exercising a healthy influence on the native community, as we hear of the introduction of similar institutions in some of the Mofussil towns.

WE HAIL with pleasure the re-appearance of that unpretending but useful little journal, the *Calcutta Journal of Medicine*, edited by Dr. Mahendralal Sircar. Single-handed, and burdened with heavy professional engagements both in-door and out-of door, not to mention of other occupations, he finds scant time to carry on the *Journal*, and we are not therefore surprised that he falls into arrears. The generous public we make no doubt will overlook his shortcomings in this respect. The present number of the *Journal* contains an important article shewing the necessity of establishing a Homœopathic Hospital in Calcutta. Dr. Sircar maintains a Homœopathic Dispensary in his own house, at which he treats all patients free of charge. The following statement shews the attendance at this Dispensary :

	1874	1875
Hindus...	26,543	29,089
Mahomedans....	8,262	10,401
Christians.....	1,581	1,935
	36,386	41,425

These figures not only shew the active service which Dr. Sircar is rendering to the cause of humanity, but also the increasing popularity of the homœopathic system in Calcutta. Dr. Sircar remarks :

"We are certain that if we had a steady organization—a paid establishment, and if we had time and health to enable us to devote due attention to the existing demand for homœopathic treatment, that demand would have been indicated by much larger figures than are shown in the above tables. It is not only from the city and the suburbs but in no small numbers from the remote mofussil, that patients come to us for treatment. And when we say that at least three fourths of this number are benefitted by such treatment, we are within and not outside the limits of fact. Such being the case, it is the duty of the community to see that the benefits of the system are extended as much as possible."

He thus concludes :

"There is hardly a part of the civilized world where homœopathy has not met with public recognition in the shape of public institutions either for teaching its doctrines or for diffusing the blessings of its treatment. In the United States of America, it has been received with all the enthusiasm of a youthful world, and there are Colleges and Hospitals there in abundance. In Europe there are also Hospitals and Dispensaries, and even chairs are being introduced in the very heart of the orthodox institutions. In Central and even in South America homœopathy has planted its banners. The other day we learned it to our surprise and joy that in the little Republic of Uruguay there is an Insane Asylum in charge of a homœopathic physician. Is it not a melancholy fact that in Calcutta, where we have so many staunch advocates of homœopathy, and where so many are receiving the benefits of that benign system of treatment, there should not yet be a single institution where those benefits may be publicly availed of by the poor?"

We entirely agree. The time has arrived for the establishment of a Homœopathic Hospital in Calcutta. The State ought to co-operate in furtherance of this humane object.

CALEB EAST—whoever he may be—thus writes to the *Englishman* :

"I do not take in the *Hindoo Patriot*, or *Mirror*, nor in fact, any other Native Journal, English or Vernacular, and am, therefore, in ignorance of all that they have been saying on the subject. But from what I can gather from other sources, it would appear that some, or all, of the Native journals have set about, with characteristic veracity, libelling the medical service as a body of professional perjurers."

And so he comes to the rescue of the medical profession by narrating the following facts :

"About the year 1840, or 1842—I speak from memory, and have no records to refer to—a Babu, of the name of Gopal Chundra residing somewhere in, or in the neighbourhood of, Colootollah, slightly struck a *gharami*, who was working for him, and the man fell dead on the spot. As far as I can remember, evidence very like that in Fuller's case was given by the medical witness, and the Babu was acquitted."

"Bijee Baee, a Mahomedan female and public vocalist, held the same distinguished position in Native society in Calcutta as Madame Vestris and Catherine Hayes in England. Like many of her class, she was a woman of strong passions, and incapable of self-control in moments of resentment and rage. In her professional eminence and thriving circumstances, her household consisted of a great number of female apprentices and female servants. On an unlucky day, one of the latter, for some reason, fell under the dire displeasure of her mistress, who forthwith, with her own hands, inflicted the most brutal punishment on the young woman, and finished with thrashing her most unmercifully step by step down the stairs, at the termination of which she lay a corpse. Bijee Baee was brought to trial before the old Supreme Court on a charge of wilful murder, and found, "not guilty," She was defended by Mr. Turton, afterwards Sir Thomas Turton.

Another Mahomedan lady, the wife of a Mogul merchant one of the wealthiest men in Calcutta, thrashed a servant girl to death. During the trial, the lady was present in Court in a palanquin. The beating was said to be attended with circumstances of great cruelty, but the secrets of the Zenana could not be sufficiently revealed to ensure a conviction.

Then follow the case of Raja Kishennath Roy, and "that of the two sons of a well known Raja."

The cases given are correct with the exception of the facts connected with Biji Bai's case, which we are informed were as follows : She had a quarrel with a Pathan, who visited her one day, when the Pathan left her he fell out with a Mogul near her door, they quarrelled, and the Mogul stabbed the Pathan with a knife, who died. The Mogul absconded, and Biji Bai was arrested; she was however acquitted as she did not murder the man nor know anything about the nefarious deed.

But *Caleb East* has missed the real points at issue. These are that Mr. Fuller was not put on trial before the Sessions Court, and that natives are generally discovered with diseased spleen whenever they die from the effects of blows from Europeans. Now in the cases mentioned by *Caleb* the accused had been tried by the Supreme Court and acquitted by it. In one case only the diseased spleen was discovered, but in the other cases death was not attributed to any disease whatever. Where is then any analogy between the Fuller case, and those mentioned by *Caleb* ?

ANOTHER case of Police oppression. A Police Chowkidar of this town was arraigned last week before the Northern Magistrate on a charge of oppressing a poor Hindu woman by falsely accusing her firstly of lurking with a criminal intent and then being drunk and disorderly. The Police reporter says : "The Jamadar of the Thanna to whom she had been taken was as much surprised as the woman herself. From his personal inspection of her, she was neither drunk nor disorderly, but was crying and seemed much affected at the treatment she had received. He, the Jumadar, expostulated with the constable, but was impertinently told by him to enter the charge as he preferred it." Before the Magistrate no evidence was adduced by the Chowkidar in corroboration of the charge. In sentencing the defendant the Magistrate remarked as follows :

"His worship in sentencing the prisoner observed, after inquiring into his conduct and the length of time he had served in the force, that but for the good character he had borne during the past 13 or 14 years he would have given him a long term of rigorous imprisonment ; he had no ground whatever for arresting the prisoner in the first place, or for molesting her in the second ; it was men of his stamp who brought discredit on the force ; instead of protecting the public, he molested them, and if he fancied that his bare statement would be credited by the court he was much mistaken. He would not, as he before said, taking his fourteen years' good conduct into consideration, send him to prison this time, but would inflict a fine, which though small would be felt by him. The sentence of the court was that he pay a fine of Rs. 20, equivalent to three month's wages, Rs. 8 out of it to be paid to the injured woman by way of compensation."

We do not agree with the Magistrate. The punishment should have been an exemplary one. What is Rs. 20 to a Police Chowkidar, if he knows how to grind his mill ?

A REMARKABLE case of law's delay and oppression has been brought to our notice. On the 2nd of April 1875 a riot occurred in Bhagulpore between two parties, who may be called the parties of Ajit Sing and Mahomed Syeed respectively, and one man of Mahomed Syeed's party received such injuries that he subsequently died. Thereupon charges and counter-charges were made before the Police. The Sessions trial took place on the 23rd, 24th, and 25th of June 1875, Mahomed Syeed and his men being the principal witnesses for the prosecution. The whole of the accused persons were acquitted, the Sessions Judge expressing a strong opinion that Mahomed Syeed's men were the aggressors and the parties really to blame. Ajit Singh and his party being acquitted, proceedings were commenced against Mahomed Syeed and his followers, and on the 26th of July 1875, Mr. Campbell, the Deputy Magistrate, ordered them (seven persons in all) to be summoned for the 10th of August, to answer a charge of unlawful assembly, &c. About this time Mr. Campbell seems to have ceased to be Deputy Magistrate, and the next step taken in the case was on the 10th of December 1875, when another Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Reily, took it up and examined Ajit Singh and others as witnesses for the prosecution. The evidence of witnesses for the prosecution was recorded on that day, and on the 11th and 12th more witnesses were examined and the statements of the accused were recorded on the 13th January 1876. On the 2nd of February formal charges of unlawful assembly, &c., were drawn up, to which the accused pleaded "not guilty," and claimed to have their witnesses examined. The matter was again taken up on the 18th of May 1876 by a new Deputy Magistrate, Mr. Hampton, who on that day commencing the examination of witnesses for the prosecution *de novo* examined Ajit Singh and another. On the 6th of June the witnesses for the defence were examined and on the 12th the Deputy Magistrate (Hampton) convicted the accused (except one) of rioting. They appealed to the Sessions Judge, who on the 3rd of July dismissed the appeal, but enhanced the sentence passed by the Deputy Magistrate on Mahomed Syeed. The High Court remarks :

"Practically these men have been tried very nearly a year after the date on which they ought to have been tried. For if it was intended to proceed against Mahomed Syeed and his party at all, proceedings ought to have been taken against them as soon as Ajit Singh and the others were acquitted by the Sessions Judge in June 1875. Instead of the matter being dealt with at once and with vigour, it has been kept pending until disposed of by Mr. Hampton on the 12th of June 1875.

Such a state of things is not creditable to our administration of justice and is wholly wrong, unless there were any special circumstances which made the delay unavoidable, which so far as we can see, there were not."

Such is the opinion of the highest court on the administration of justice in this country !

THE FOLLOWING tale of woe comes from Assam :

SIR,—You will be sorry to hear that Assam is threatened with a famine. In many parts of the Province the people are already suffering from want of food. The destruction of *ous* crops by water and scantiness of the produce

of the Sali cultivation owing to the absence of seasonable rain during the last two years are the causes of the scarcity. I am informed on reliable authority that in several villages in Kamrup, a district noted for cheapness of food-grains of all sorts, price has risen so high that the commonest rice is selling at Rs. 6 per maund and that people experience great difficulty in procuring it even at that price. Nor is Gawhati the sudder station of Kamrup, an exception, where rice for which we never paid more than rupee 1-8 a maund, sells now at Rs. 3-8 and were it not for the rice which is imported by the Baparies from Bengal, I am sure famine would rage here with all its horrors.

During a visit recently paid by Mr. Anley the District Superintendent of the Gawhati Police to some of the villages in Kamrup the people flocked around him, complaining of the scarcity of food, entreated him in the most piteous tone to bring them relief. Moved by their distress he brought the matter to the notice of the Deputy Commissioner, Colonel Lamb and the latter, I am told has sent 300, maunds of rice to the distressed villages and also indented upon Bengal for 1,000 maunds more. But I can assure you Mr. Editor this quantity of rice will prove merely a drop in the ocean, for it is not one or two villages which require food, almost all parts of Kamrup are suffering more or less from scarcity. Not to speak of the villages far in the interior the people of Beltolah, a place only 8 miles distant from Gawhati are living on roots and herbs and the condition of the ryots in other parts of Assam is, we understand, no better. Under such circumstances what is incumbent upon our authorities is to ascertain by the strictest enquiry the amount of distress and the extent of relief required to be administered and to take measures to procure grain from Bengal or elsewhere, for they cannot at all depend upon the local market, which is but very poorly supplied. Our authorities, however, do not seem to be sufficiently alive to the distress of the people.

The prospects of crops are not cheering even in the present year. The *aus* crops on all the low lands have already been washed off by inundation, and although we have had good showers of rain almost every day we are by no means sure that the present state of weather will continue to the end of the season. On the contrary if the experience of the past two years is worth any thing, rain will at once cease from the middle of August next leaving the rice plants as dry as broomsticks, and cultivators plunged in the deepest sorrow, should such a state of things occur this year. Nothing can save Assam from the jaws of a famine except most vigorous exertions on the part of our rulers. Such being the case they ought to take the warning in time and collect reliable information as to the state of the crops so that they may keep themselves in readiness to knock the monster on the head, should he make his appearance in the province.

LORD NORTHBROOK received a hearty welcome back by the people of Winchester and Portsmouth. He was entertained at two banquets, at which his services were deservedly eulogized. We give below his Lordship's address at Winchester:

"Fully impressed as I was and am with the difficulties of the office which I have had the honor of filling, it is needless to say that I take no credit for any success in the conduct of the administration during the time I was in India. By God's blessing peace has been preserved in India during the four years (applause), and I hope that the condition and prosperity of the people, and the feeling with which they regard the British Government have at least at the end of those four years been as satisfactory in all points as they were at the commencement. (Hear, hear.) I say this because it is in my opinion a fact, but in saying so I wish by no means to take any credit for the result of those four years. The Government of India, gentlemen, is not so well known as the Government of England is to many of you, and you may be aware that the government of India is not absolute government by the Viceroy. The Governor General of India is the representative of the Queen, but the Governor-General in Council has no great knowledge of that vast Empire, and is assisted by a Council having substantial views. India was governed in India by the majority of the views of the Governor-General and his Council. There is no man who has not felt this, and no Viceroy who has more cause to be thankful for the services of the Council than myself. During the whole of the time I received the most cordial support, and whatever success has attended the country during the time I was Viceroy, is due mainly to the assistance of the Council of able men who have administered the different Provinces of India. (Hear, hear.) Gentlemen, it is difficult for us at home to realize the size of India. It is only when one gets into the country and passes along thousands of miles of plains and then thousands of miles of mountains—it is only then you can see the gigantic size of the Empire which we govern in the East. When I speak of the Council in India, those are in themselves gentlemen who have governed countries larger than France, and settled questions greater than that which is now disturbing Europe. (Hear.) It was that which makes it difficult for those at home to understand questions arising in the East. I should like to mention the names of some of those who have been so helping me. Sir John Strachey, a most able member of an able family, who was first in the Council of Lord Mayo, and who was trusted by him in his Government of the North-Western Provinces. I should like to mention Sir Richard Temple, who for several years, with great credit and determination, managed the finances of India, and afterwards, duling a time of difficulty, when it was necessary to send a man during the middle of the hot season of Bengal during the famine he, without consulting his health, went to those districts and made those arrangements which so successfully met the distress then existing. He has since administered the Lower Provinces of Bengal with signal sucess. (Cheers.) I shall be glad to mention the names of other distinguished men who were my colleagues and friends in the Government of India during the past four years. Their names, I believe will be known among any assembly of Englishmen. Sir George Cambell, while in a dangerous illness, would remain at his post in a time of difficulty. I should like to say when there was political difficulties in the State of Baroda most valuable assistance was given by Sir Lewis Pelly and Sir R. Meade, when all depended upon the energy and determination of men upon the spot, and when no instructions from the Governor-General or the Home Government could have turned by any possibility the course of events. ("Hear" and cheers.) These are the class of men, gentlemen, who have formed the Indian Empire, of which we are all so proud and those are the men who will maintain it. (Renewed cheers.) Those are the men who must be left when the time arrives to act upon their own judgment and discretion, and in difficult circumstances confidence must be given by those under whom they served. (Hear, hear.) I will only say that during the time I have been in India that confidence has never been misplaced, and in no circumstances have I found men in either the civil or military service who were not capable of maintaining the honour of the country, and dealing with any concatenation of circumstances, however unexpected and difficult, when it arose. Gentlemen, I have not much to say to you to-night, I can only for my own part recognize the reception which you have been so kind as to give, the toast which has been drunk. In your belief I have endeavoured to do my duty in the position in which I have been placed. (Hear, hear.) I can claim no more than that, and I cannot recognize at all the criticism which the Mayor was so kind as to quote regarding my own conduct—viz., that I have worked too hard. I received to-day, gentlemen, a letter from Rajah Romanath Tagore, in which he said that he hoped I would, now that I was at home, remember the millions in India, and raise my voice, if it was ever necessary, on their behalf. I felt when I read that letter, and I feel now, that so far from having worked too hard when in India I have not done, perhaps, what I might have done for the millions that were for the time to some extent committed to my care. Taking India altogether, those millions of Indians are a people who commend themselves most entirely to the affections of those who govern them. (Cheers.) I do not think there exists a more contented people, a people more ready to obey to the letter and feel confidence and trust in those put over them. (Hear.) All do their duty to their relations and friends in time of difficulty, and all live peaceably one with another. (Applause.) There is no man, I venture to say, who has had charge of a district of India, and has had to deal with the natives of that country, who will not say the same as I am saying now—no man who has had charge of a district who does not go away with a feeling of affection for the natives of India—a feeling which remains with him during his life. (Cheers.) My connexion was not so close as that, but I have known men I am proud to call friends in India, men with traits of character which makes me respect and love them, and I certainly shall not belie the opinion which my friend Rajah Romanath Tagore has of me, and shall not forget the millions that I have governed for four years. (Cheers.) Mr. Mayor, I can only say that it requires nothing more than my own feelings to make it a pleasure to me to resume the relations of friend and neighbour of this city and country, and to resume the important duties which devolve upon a country gentleman of England; and if you want anything more than that it is supplied by your hospitality to-night. Therefore, in thanking you for the manner in which you have been so kind as to receive my health, I thank you, Mr. Mayor, for giving me this opportunity of thanking my friend and neighbours for the compliment they have paid me, some incurring incouvenience in coming here on this occasion. (Loud applause.)

This address is followed by a leader in the *Times*. We may notice the article in our next.

WE HAVE much pleasure in giving a prominent insertion to the address presented to Syud Ahmed Khan and his reply thereto:

To

MOULAVI SYED AHAMAD KHAN,
BAHADUR, C. S. I.,

Sir,

We, the President, Vice-President and Secretary of the Syed Ahamad Khan Memorial Committee, on behalf of the residents and citzens of this city (celebrated for its ancient lore) beg to wait on you to express our deep regret, in the loss we are about to experience in your departure from among us, and still more in your retirement from the office you have so ably and creditably filled for years.

It would ill become us to offer any eulogy on your acts as a public officer, but at the same time, we feel we should not withhold our expression, in common, of respect, esteem and admiration for what we have experienced during the period you have justly and equitably administered the law to all around in this vastly populated city, without any regard to rank or position, to wealth or poverty, to colour or creed, all having received at your hands that conscientious fulfilment of the sacred duty you were entrusted to discharge. Your judicial career among us has been such as to entirely remove the ignorant and unfounded abhorrence that was felt by parties who were compelled unfortunately to resort to the Civil Courts for maintenance of their rights, in finding from the course you pursued, how erroneous and unfounded their apprehensions and fears were.

You have further by your unremitting urbanity and courtesy, not only in your official capacity but in your private life, so won the respect, regard and affections of those who have in any way had the honor and pleasure of your acquaintance and friendship, that now that a separation is taking place, we are unable to express the feelings of pain and sorrow which are the results, but though the pangs of sorrow of your departure will be felt for many a long day, we however, have the consolation and satisfaction in feeling and knowing that the unequalled interest and unparalleled zeal with untiring energy, hitherto displayed and acted upon by yourself for the advancement of education and learning among the people of India, will from your now untrammelled and unfettered position enable you, not only to display but to devote more of that zeal and devotion than ever for the advancement, gain and welfare of India's sons and daughters than has hitherto been achieved by any one of her children. We feel we may truthfully and fearlessly observe that the establishment and success of the Mahomedan Anglo-Oriental College which you are so deeply interested in, which is intended to do good to Hindoos and Mahomedans alike and which you have so effectually worked out thus far, will now receive at your hands that completion and permanency which is so essentially necessary.

Our sincere wishes and prayers are that your life may be spared to India not only for the carrying out of this one great undertaking but for the future good of India's children.

We would here beg your forgiveiness for the trouble we entail in waiting on you with this address and trust that you will feel and observe no motives of interest, if it were imagined that they ever could, can now actuate any one of us to adopt this course, since any and all official influence has ceased to exist, but simply from a love of truth and honesty of purpose, which we sincerely hope you will regard as the spontaneous effusion of gratitude and heart-felt good will.

As a small but sincere tribute of our esteem, respect and gratitude, we purpose endowing a scholarship for Physical Science in the Benares College and which, with your permission, we would associate with your name as the "Syed Ahamad Scholarship" as a memento and recognition of the zeal and honesty so earnestly devoted for the advancemen and welfare of the sons of India.

We are
Sir
Your attached and sincere Countrymen.

Benares, 31st July 1876

Moulvi Syed Ahamad, in reply to the address, said, he was at a loss to find adequate words to express his feelings of gratitude and thankfulness for the honor his countrymen had done him by presenting him with a Farewell Address. He did not deserve any thanks for justly and equitably administering the law, without any regard to rank or position, to caste, colour or creed, for it had been the study of his life to fulfil conscientiously the sacred duty he was entrusted with. He had always been alive to his duties and responsibilities and had preferred truth above the riches and honours of the world, and approbation of God above the esteem and applause of man (cheers). He had always considered himself responsible to God and not man. He might have erred in his judgment but he had never acted against the dictates of his conscience. Therefore it afforded him no little satisfaction to find that his endeavours to do justice to all parties, were appreciated by his countrymen (cheers). He then dwelt at length upon the advantages of social intercourse between the various classes of the Indian community. Moreover, he said, it was his firm conviction that India could never rise unless the Europeans and natives mixed with each other not as the rulers and the ruled but as friends and brethren (cheers). He was therefore glad to see his European and native friends assembled in the same hall. He said his feelings at his departure from Benares, were of a mixed nature: he was sorry to leave his friends, amongst whom he had lived for a long time and at whose hands, he had received so kind a treatment, but he was, at the same time, glad to retire from his onerous duties in order that he may be able the more to devote his energy and zeal to the improvement and advancement of his countrymen. He then referred to the efforts he had put forth to originate a scheme of education for his co-religionists, suited to their religious views and their literature, and to meet the ignorant condition of the vast majority of his countrymen. It had been the aim of his life to found the Mehomedan Anglo-Oriental College which is now open to Hindoos and Mahomedans alike. The encouragement he had received from his enlightened countrymen had been of a very gratifying nature and it had afforded him fresh impetus to persevere in the work he had so tenaciously set himself to accomplish (cheers). He compared India to a handsome damsel and Mahomedans and Hindoos her two eyes. If one nation were to advance in the scale of civilization and the other to lag behind, India would be no better than an one-eyed beauty (cheers). He expressed his hopes that Europeans, whom God had sent in his Providential scheme to rule over the destinies of this vast country, would prove no burden to the damsel but on the other hand would add fresh charms to her natural beauty (cheers). He then exhorted his countrymen to be loyal and faithful to the British Crown, under whose benign rule India enjoyed the blessings of peace and tranquility and to avail themselves of those means of improving their condition which our wise and beneficient Government had placed within the reach of the people (cheers). Neither the rights and privileges which the Moghul Emperors conferred on his forefathers and which he enjoyed during his youth nor titles, medals and honourable distinctions bestowed on him by Her most Gracious Majesty's Government, in recognition of his loyal services, extending over a period of more than one third of a century, were so gratifying to him, he said, as the honour his countrymen had done him by founding a Physical Science Scholarship in the Benares College, named after him. (cheers). In conclusion, he thanked the gentlemen present, once more, for their kind farewell address and wished them Godspeed (Loud and continued applause).

Both the address and the reply do honor to those concerned.

ACKNOWLEDGMENTS.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIPTIONS.

	Rs.	As.	P
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V. N. Gopaliengar Esq., Mysore	12	8	0
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,, Bhoobone Mohan Chatterjee, Kooshteah	13	4	0
,, Wooma Churn Ghose, Jhenidah	6	10	0
,, Ombica Churn Chatterjee, Karruckpore	15	0	0
,, Radhakissen Sen, Raneegunge	10	0	0
,, Sarut Chunder Das, Chittagong	6	10	0
,, Brojosoonder Moitra, Maldah	13	4	0
,, Pertapnarain Singh, Jehanabad	3	0	0
,, Bepin Behary Mittra, Burra	10	0	0
,, Rai Charan Ghose, Manbhoom	13	4	0
,, Bindoolal Mittra, Cuttack	20	0	0
,, Bhibiram Burooah, Shillong	10	0	0
,, Gopal Krishna Dey, Sylhet	6	10	0
,, Kally Coomar Chowdry, Fatickchherry	10	0	0
,, Nundojee, Palamow	20	0	0
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,, Jodukrishna Sircar, Tehree and Gurhwal State	6	10	0
,, Dunbodhar Das, Upper Assam	6	10	0

MOFUSSIL.

THE LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR AT BANKURA.

For nearly a fortnight previous to the Lieutenant Governor's visit, the local officials were busy making arrangements to

eceive His Honor in a truly grand style. Roads were thoroughly repaired, all dirts removed, the public buildings (including the sarie and magnificient market place) white-washed. The reception committee consisting of zemindars, respectable residents and others arranged about triumphal arches, with the word "Welcome' on each. Throughout the main road posts nicely decorated, with red banners waving were put up, while in every house there were the auspicious waterpots and healthy plaintain trees to show how much the visit was valued. With us, Hindoos, the visit of a Governor is almost a religious ceremoney and fine prepartions were made in our own oriental and therefore natural way to give His Honor a warm reception. There was the *Nohabut* which played morning and evening as is done before the Poojah;

On Wednesday morning (8 o'clock) the bank of the river (where his Honor was to be received) was crowded with rajahs, zemindars, officials and non-officials. The whole street and the main road leading to the magistrate's house through which His Honor was to drive, were lined on either side by 2,000 people of the Ghatwalee Police, armed with swords tangees and speers, the Bengal Constabulary with their chief were also prominent. At last the gentlemen invited by the District Magistrate lined themselves exactly on the place where His Honor was to have alighted, the Moharajah of Pachetti having gone to receive the Lieutenant Governor several miles off the other side of the river. Great credit is due to Mr. Carnish the District Superintendent and Babu Ramchunder Ditchitt for the order they kept in a crowd of nearly 8000 persons.

At about 10 o'clock on Weduesday His Honor accompanied by his Private Secretary Mr. C. E. Buckland, the District Magistrate, the District Judge and the Divisional Commissioner arrived; the guns having intimated before-hand that His Honor was near: His Honor with the Private Secretary and the District Magistrate and Commissioner then alighted from the *Garry* and the gentlemen present were introduced: His Honor shook hands with those that were presented; we noticed the Baboos of the Bishenpore Raj family, the senior Deputy Magistrate Babu Kante chunder Chatterjee the Moonsiff, Raja Damoodur Singh and Baboo Opender Chunder Mookerjee, nephew of your townsman the Hon'ble Joggudanund Mookerjee.

After the ceremonoy of introduction and presentatien was over, Baboo Opender Chunder Mookerjee on behalf of rajahs, zemimders, tradesmen and others read the following address that was presented to His Honor:

To THE HON'BLE SIR RICHARD TEMPLE, BARONET. K. C. S. I.
Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal.
Bankoora, the 2nd August 1876.

HONORABLE SIR,—WE the undersigned residents, inhabitants, Zemindars, Taluqdars, Tradesmen and others of the District of Bankura beg most humbly but cordially to welcome your Honor to our District, and to offer for your gracious acceptance this humble address of welcome.

2. When the news of your Honor's expected advent was communicated to us by Mr. Larmine, our Magistrate, there was joy in all hearts and we have since been awaiting eagerly your Honor's arrival to give your Honor a right cordial welcome. Our pleasure now as your Honor has come is unbounded.

3. It is a cause of great satisfaction to find that this remote and rather out of-the-way place has not escaped your Honor's notice and that this visit evidences the great concern your Honor has for us and our district.

4. We cannot express our gratitude too highly for the wise and humane policy which actuated your Honor throughout the late Famine Relief operations in this and other Districts of Bengal. In the annals of Hindoostan, the future historian will record in colours of gold the success which attended your Honor's efforts in completely arresting the Famine and its concommitant disasters. Your Honor's name too (which has become a household word in Bengal) will shine in history with the brightest effulgence.

5. We cannot be too thankful for the great interest your Honor has uniformly taken, since assumption of the office in which Providence has placed you, in every thing suggestive of the advancement and welfare of natives in this country.

6. We cannot let this opportunity pass without humbly placing on record our high appreciation of the encouragement your Honor has recently given to the spread of scientific education.

7. We conclude with prayer to God for your Honor's long life, health and prosperity.

Earnestly hoping your Honor will deign to accept this address.

We have the honor to be,
HON'BLE SIR,
Your most obedient servants,

His Honor returned a very suitable reply which was replete with good and kind wishes for the advancement of high education among natives of this country—His Honor said what he did during the famine was his duty: and that he should be happy to devise measures for the advancement of scientific education.

A second address containing benediction from the learned Pundits) in the Sanskrit was then presented to His Honor who commanded Baboo Opender Chunder Mookerjee to interpret what His Honor said in reply: It was to the following purport. I am very happy to receive this address from the learned Pundits, and exceedingly glad to notice that Sanskrit is cultivated here. It being the parent language, no one can expect to be a good Bengallee scholar unless he learns Sanskrit. His Honor then enquired of Opendro Baboo if there were many Tolls here; the Baboo replied, nothing like what His Honor saw at Nuddea;—His Honor then took his seat in the carriage and drove to the Magistrate's house amidst loud cheers and acclamations of joy from nearly 4000 people assembled to do him honor:

At 4 P. M. of Wednesday His Honor received a deputation from the people of Kotulpore praying retransfer of their chowkies to the jurisdiction of their old district Bankoora. The memorial has been presented and it is hoped his Honor will signalise his visit by a restoration of the District to its former status while Burdwan has 23 Thanahs, Bancoora has 5!! such was the readjustment of jurisdiction by Sir George Campbell! it is hoped His Honor will give the matter a consideration and allow to be carried out the readustment scheme of Sir Wimper.

On the same evning His Honor received the rajahs, zemmindars and others at the Magistrate's house:

On Thursday morning His Honor visited the public offices and inspected records; at the Dispensary, His Honor was received by the visiting member and the Civil Surgeon and others: Hospital Assistant Abdool Jolul was introduced to His Honor in complimentary terms. In the afternoon Sir Richard dined with Mr. Sceals of Messrs. Gisborne and Co.

In the afternoon a Durbar was held in the circuit house where the Raja of Pachettee, and the Zemindars, &c. (making in all 56 gentlemen) were presented. The several pleaders and *Gazetted* and principal non *Gazetted* officers were introduced. One that has attended the Durbar alone knows how kind Sir Richard Temple was to all. Baboo Ram Churn was specially introduced by Mr. Tweedie, as having served well in Bhootan; Mr. Tweedie presented the officials of the Civil Courts, and Mr. Larminie those of executive offices. The Magistrate acted very energetically in the Durbar introducing, interpreting and explaining. To Baboos Ramchunder Ditchitt, Sitacunto Ghose and Kristogobind Gossain (all of whom were duly presented) is due the credit for the excellent arrangements made for the Durbar. His Honor visited the English School and was pleased with all that he saw there:

We now come to the evening party given by Mr. Tweedie C.S. in honor of Sir Richard Temple. To the representatives of all departments was done the honor of an invitation. Among those present we noticed the Moharajah of Pachetee, the Bishenpore Raj family, Baboos Beni Madhub Banerjee, and Radha Bullub Singh Deo Zemindars. Among Govt. officials were Baboos Kanti Chunder Chatterjee, Koonjo Behary Chuckerburty, Hurry Hur Mookerjee (Govt. Vakil) Siva Das Vattacharjee, and Baboo Woopendro Chunder Mookerjee. His Honor shook hands with those presented by Mr. Tweedie. The gentlemen invited were highly pleased with Mr. and Mrs. Tweedie's reception—an evening party being first of its kind at this station. His Honor conversed with Mr. Larmine and Baboo Woopendro Chunder Mookerjee (Secretary Agricultural Exhibition Committe) on the agricultural products of the district, with Baboo Shiva Das, on the state of primary and high education in the district. Messrs. Larmine, Tweedie and Cockerell were also extremely courteous. His Honor is truly the people's Sir Richard,—kind to everybody. You are not unaware of the kindly feelings of Mr. Tweedie towards the natives of Bengal, and the evening party he gave was truly calculated to heal the breach which may exist between English and Native Society. The party broke at 11 o'clock when all returned home, extremely delighted:

On Friday morning His Honor was received by the Managing Committee of the Hindoo Female School and the Vernacular School. His Honor took great interest in these institutions. In company of the Magistrate, the Government Pleader, Baboo Denonath Ghose Sub-Deputy Collector and Baboo Mohes Chunder Banerjee and Woopendro Chunder Mookerjee His Honor walked through the Bishenpore road to the Church Missionary Institution and examined the boys. On the way His Honor made several equiries regarding several inhabitants of the place.

It is impossible to express adequately the kind concern the Governor showed for all—every one had a kind word. There never was a Governor so popular, so kind and so paternal towards his subjects.

At 1. 30. His Honor accompanied by his energetic and able Private Secretary Mr. Buckland left the station and at the ghat as his Honor was about to cross the river the respectable gentlemen attended to give him a farewell: In their behalf Baboo Woopender Chunder Mookerjee said. Long may your Honor live, during your Honor's stay the native community felt so much delighted, that thay forgot sometimes their food; and now as your Honor is leaving they feel the loss of a father's presence. His Honor replied: gentlemen, I am extremely obliged to you. Good morning.

Thus ended His Honor's visit, and after the pleasant exertions there has been a reaction. We now conclude, giving credit to the officials of the Station, to the executive chief, Mr. W. R. Larminie specially.

Government Notifications

Calcutta Gazette.—*August* 9, 1876.

GENERAL.—*The 28th July* 1876.—The Lieutenant-Governor has been pleased to appoint Mr. William Dunbar Blyth, Assistant Magistrate and Collector, under the provision of Section 3, Act II of 1869, to act as a Justice of the Peace within the territories under His Honor's control.

The 29th July 1876.—Baboo Srish Chunder Bidyaratna, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Balasore, is allowed leave of absence for one month from the 22nd August, under Section 21, Chapter VI of the Civil Leave Code.

The 3rd August 1876.—Mr. J. C. Williamson, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, Jessore, is allowed leave of absence without pay for fifteen days.

The 7th August 1876.—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant to Captain T. H. Lewin, B.S.C., Deputy Commissioner, Cooch Behar, an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

The 8th August 1876.—Baboo Poorno Chandra Goopto, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Dinagepore, is transferred to the Rungpore district.

Baboo Isher Chandra Mozumdar, Officiating Sub-Deputy Collector, Rungpore, is transferred to the Dinagepore district.

The 8th August 1876.—The Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India has been pleased to grant to Mr. C. E. Gouldsbury Assistant Superintendent of Police, an extension of leave for six months on medical certificate.

ECCLESIASTICAL.—*The 3rd August* 1876.—The Rev. A. C. Pearson is appointed to act temporarily as Senior Chaplain of St. Joan's Church, with effect from 17th July 1876.

The services of the Rev. A. C. Pearson are replaced at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Home Department, with effect from the 5th August.

REGISTRATION.—*The 7th August* 1876.—Baboo Umesh Chunder Sircar is appointed to be Sub-Registrar of Daulutpore, in the district of Nuddea.

The 8th August 1876.—Mr. J. A. Bourdillon, who was, under orders of the 1st August 1876, appointed to act temporarily as Inspector-General of Registration, is also appointed, under Section 7 of Act V of 1872, to act as senior Marriage Registrar of Calcutta. He is also appointed, under Section 7 of Act XV of 1865, to act as Registrar of Parsee marriages beyond the local limits of the ordinary civil jurisdiction of High Court. These appointments will take effect from the date on which Mr. Bourdillon took over charge from Mr. Beverley.

The 5th August 1876.—Mr. W. Griffiths, M. A., Officiating Principal of the Hooghly College, is appointed to be a member of the District School Committee of Hoogly and Howrah.

The 3rd August 1876.—Assistant Surgeon Akbar Khan, attached to the Doolai Dispensary, is allowed leave for one day, under Section 3, Supplement F of the Civil Leave Code, in extension of the leave granted to him under the orders of the 4th April last.

Third Grade Assistant Surgeon Bhugobutty Churn Moo'jee, attached to the charitable dispensary at Mozufferpore, was in civil medical charge of that station from the 29th July to the 15th November 1875 in addition to his own duties.

The 8th August 1876.—Mr. W. Kilby, District Superintendent of Police, is appointed to be a member of the Charitable Dispensary at Dinagepore.

Advertisements.

JUST Published. The Calcutta Mu nicipal Consolidation Act, with a copious Index, by D. E. Cranenburgh. Pocket edition, cloth cover, gilt letters. Price one rupee.

As the interests of the inhabitants of Calcutta are involved in this new Act, every inhabitant should at once get a copy to see what are his rights and privileges in it.

Apply early to Darligton &co. 49, Dhurrumtollah Street, Agents.

NOTICE.

The Oriental Gas Company beg to announce that the price of Gas in Calcutta and Howrah will be reduced to Five Rupees per 1,000 feet from the 1st March next.

J. BLACKBURN,
Engineer and Manager.

January 1st 1876.

PIKEPARAH NURSERY.

The undersigned begs to inform the public, Rajahs, Zemindars and Bahadoors of the country that the vegetable and flower seeds, Cotton and Tobacco seeds, have arrived per "City of Venice" and are sold at the following low prices, 30 sorts of fresh and warranted American vegetable seeds with 7 sorts, of Cabbage seeds, Beet, Carrot, Turnip, Radish, peas, beams, and maize Rs. 5 per packet. 25 sorts of very choice flower seeds Rs. 3 per packet.

Sea Island or long staple cotton seed at Rs. 1-8 per seer Upland Georgia Cotton Seed at Re. 1 per seer. Tobacco seeds, Havanah, Cuba, and Maryland, at 4 annas per paper.—

An early application with remitance is solicited by.

NETTO GOPAL CHATTERJEE.
Pr. P. Nursery.

Pikeparah Nursery, Calcutta, 11ht August 1876.

N. B. The subscribers to the nursery will be good enough to send their subscriptions and the prices, of plants at an early date

N. C. G.

DENTISTRY.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

A Dentist from our Establishment will be in BENARES from the 8th Instant until the end of the current month, after which he will visit other stations in the Mofussil, due notice of which will be given in subsequent numbers of this Journal.

Pure mineral Artificial Teeth of the best quality supplied on the most reasonable terms.

Address in Benares, CLARKE'S HOTEL. **J. CORFIELD & Co, Calcutta.**

THE AMRITA-RASA.

A PANACEA FOR VARIOUS MALADIES.

This medicine, the ingredients whereof consists purely of country and hill vegetables, has wrought a miracle in the cure of diseases which have baffled the skill of the most eminent physicians.

It has been experimentally proved and certified that this wonderful medicine is infallible in the cure of the most obstinate diseases, such as the diseases of the Cranium, Ague and Fever of all kinds acute and chronic, Chest and Heart diseases *i. e.* Asthma, Phthisis, Palpitation of heart and Consumption. Spleen and Lever, Acidity, Colic pain, Piles, Fistula Dysentry, Venereal disorders, Debility, Nervous complaints, Female affections and other diseases. It gives strength to the system and changes all morbid secretion to a healthy state. Chronic diseases of not long standing can be cured in 15 days in difficult cases of long standing it must be continued for one and in some cases for two months.

Price for a phial containing six chittaks is Rs. 5-8 only.

Testimonials are annexed.

HEM CHUNDER BANERJEE,
Missirpokhar, Benares.

আমার কনিষ্ঠা ভগ্নী জ্বর, প্রদর, অরুচি, শরীর ও মস্তক ফোলা, নাক হইতে শীরা বাহির হওয়া, গা, হাত, পা, কামড়ানি ইত্যাদি নানাবিধ পীড়ায় অত্যন্ত কষ্ট পাইতেছিল, মহাশয়ের অমৃত রস সেবনে সম্পূর্ণ আরোগ্য হইয়াছে। আমার প্রতিবাসী শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু প্রাণকৃষ্ণ হালদার জ্বর, বাই, অর্শ, অজীর্ণ রোগে অতিশয় কষ্ট পাইতেছিলেন। অজীর্ণ এরূপ হইত যে অন্ন আহারের ১৫ দিন পরে, ঐ অন্ন স্বআকারে নির্গত হইত। আপনার অমৃত রস সেবন করিয়া আশ্চর্য্য আরোগ্য হইয়াছেন।

শ্রীরামচন্দ্র নন্দী।
মোঃ তেলীপাড়া পোষ্ট আফিস জয়নগর

আপনার অমৃত রস নামক মহৌষধীর মহৎ গুণ, যাহা বর্ণনা করিয়াছেন, তাহা আমাদিগের পরীক্ষায় সুন্দররূপে হৃদ প্রত্যয় হইয়াছে।

শ্রীআশুতোষ রায়।
কোড়নগাছি জেলা নদীয়া।

আপনার প্রেরিত অমৃত রস সেবন করিয়া, আমি নানাপ্রকার রোগ হইতে পরিত্রাণ পাইয়াছি। ইহার নিমিত্ত আমি আন্তরিক কৃতজ্ঞতার সহিত আপনাকে শত২ ধন্যবাদ দিতেছি।

শ্রীমতিলাল হালদার।
মোঃ দারজিলিং।

ইত্যাগ্রে মহাশয়ের নিকট হইতে যে অমৃত রস ঔষধী সমভিব্যাহারে আনা হয়, বিগত বৈশাখ মাসের মধ্যে মৎ পত্নী নানা প্রকার উৎকট ব্যাধিগ্রস্থ হইয়াছিলেন। এমন কি জীবন রক্ষার কোন উপায় ছিল না। এমত অবস্থায় ঐ ঔষধী সেবনান্তর কতিপয় দিবস মধ্যেই আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীঈশ্বরচন্দ্র রায় চৌধুরী।
জমীদার বাহালগ্রাম, রাইগঞ্জ পোষ্ট আফিস।

আপনার প্রকাশিত অমৃত রস আনয়ন করিয়া আমার পরিবারকে সেবন করানতে, অনেক পরিমাণে রোগের উপশম বোধ হইতেছে। শারিরীক দৌর্ব্বল্যতা পূর্ব্বাপেক্ষা অনেক বিশেষ হইয়াছে, তবে উদরের বেদনা যে একেবারে আরাম হইয়াছে, তাহা বলিতে পারি না। এখন যে প্রকার অবস্থা দেখিতেছি, তাহাতে বোধ হয় আরও কিছু অধিককাল ঔষধ সেবন করাইলে সম্পূর্ণ আরোগ্য হওয়ার সম্ভব। কারণ পীড়াও নিতান্ত অল্প দিনের নহে।

শ্রীশশীভুষণ হালদার ডেপুটি মাজিষ্ট্রেট।
মোঃ মাতাভাঙ্গা জেলা কুচবিহার।

মহাশয়! বৎসরাবধি আমি জ্বর এবং কাশে অত্যন্ত কষ্ট পাইতেছিলাম। ডাক্তারী ও বৈদ্য মতের নানা প্রকার ঔষধী ব্যবহার করাতেও পীড়ার কিঞ্চিন্মাত্র উপশম না হওয়ায় পরিশেষে মহাশয়ের জগতপরিচিত অমৃত রস ব্যবহার করাতে সম্যক আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছি। আমার যেরূপ উপকার করিলেন, ইহাতে মহাশয়ের নিকট চীরকৃতজ্ঞতা-পাশে বদ্ধ থাকিলাম, এবং যাহাতে আপনার অমৃত রস এই গ্রামে এবং ইহার চতুষ্পার্শে বিশেষ প্রকারে পরিচিত হয়, তজ্জন্য সর্ব্বদা চেষ্টিত থাকিলাম।

শ্রীরমানাথ বন্দ্যোপাধ্যায়।
মোঃ হরিপুর জেলা দিনাজপুর।

মহাশয় আপনার উদাসীন দত্ত অমৃত রস মহৌষধীর গুণ ভুবনবিখ্যাত, এবং কএকটী রোগীকে আশ্চর্য্য আরোগ্য লাভ করিতে দেখিয়া অসীম আনন্দ সাগরে মগ্ন হইলাম। না জানি মহাশয় কত প্রাণীকে অকাল কালগ্রাস হইতে মুক্ত করিয়া কতই পুণ্য উপার্জ্জন করিতেছেন, ইহাতে আপনাকে অগ্য ধন্যবাদ করিতেছি।

শ্রীচৌধুরী প্রতাপনারায়ণ রায়।
জমীদার বাঁশডিহা, জেলা বালেশ্বর।

মহাশয়ের ঔষধ আনাইয়া বহুতর ব্যক্তিকে সেবন করানতে প্রায় সকলেরই উপকার হইয়াছে। অতএব কাহাকেও পুরাতন রোগাক্রান্ত দেখিলে আপনার মহৌষধ সেবন করিয়া আরোগ্য লাভ করিতে উপদেশ দিতেছি।

শ্রীনীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায়।
মোঃ বহড়ু, মজীলপুর পোষ্ট আফিস।

আপনার প্রেরিত পত্র দ্বারা শ্রীদীনহরি নন্দীর বিষয় সমুদয় অবগত হইলাম। তিনি নিঃসন্দেহ জুয়াচুরি করিয়াছেন, কারণ আমি তাঁহার নিকট হইতে ২৫ শিশি অমৃতরস গ্রহণ করি, তন্মধ্যে ২০টি ঔষধ দ্বারায় সকলেরই উপকার হইয়াছে। শেষকালে যে ৫ শিশি লইয়াছিলাম, এবং যাহাতে বাঙ্গালা টীকিট দেওয়াছিল, তাহা সেবনে কোন উপকার হয় নাই। অতএব এ প্রদেশে নীচ জাতীয় কোন ব্যক্তিকে ব্যবসার জন্য ঔষধ প্রদানে কোন আবশ্যক নাই। তবে যদি শ্রীযুক্ত বাবু নীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায় মহাশয় এখানে ঔষধ আনয়ন করেন, তাহা হইলে আমরা তাঁহার নিকট হইতে গ্রহণ করিব।

শ্রীঅপূর্ব্বকৃষ্ণ সেন কবিরাজ।
মোঃ জয়নগর মজীলপুর।

ইতি পূর্ব্বে শ্রীযুক্ত নীলকণ্ঠ চট্টোপাধ্যায় মহাশয় দ্বারায় যে কএকটী ঔষধী আনয়ন হইয়াছিল; তাহার কোনটীই বিফল হয় নাই, যাঁহাকে২ সেবন করান হইয়াছিল, তাঁহারা আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীরামচাঁদ বিশ্বাস।
মোঃ ধাউদাঁড় জেলা সাহাবাদ।

অপরাধীর যেরূপ সমুচীত দণ্ড দেওয়া বিধেয়, উপকারীর প্রতি পুরস্কার ও কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ করাও তদ্রূপ সর্ব্বতোভাবে কর্ত্তব্য। দেখিলাম অনেকেই মহাশয়ের ঔষধীর আশ্চর্য্য গুণ বর্ণন করিয়াছেন, অতএব আমি যে কিছুক ল ব্যবহার করিয়া ইহার অসামান্য গুণের পরিচয় প্রাপ্ত হইয়াছি তজ্জন্য কেনই বা কৃতজ্ঞতা প্রকাশ না করিব, কেনই বা এই অলোক সামান্য প্রাণদায়িনী ঔষধীর গুণ গরিমা বর্ণনে অগ্রসর না হইব। আমার এক প্রিয়বন্ধুর কিছুকাল হইতে শিরঃপীড়া ছিল, কোন প্রকার চিকিৎসায় তাহা আরোগ্য হয় নাই। ডাক্তার হরিশচন্দ্র শর্ম্মার হিম-সাগর তৈলও ব্যবহার করান হইয়াছিল কিন্তু তাহাতেও উপশম হয় নাই, অবশেষে অনন্যোপায় হইয়া মহাশয়ের সন্যাসীদত্ত ঔষধ ব্যবহার করাতে তিনি আরোগ্য লাভ করিয়াছেন।

শ্রীরাজেন্দ্রনাথ দত্ত।
মোঃ রায়না ক্লবের সম্পাদক।

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শ্রীকালি ধন চক্রবর্ত্তী।
মোঃ কলিকাতা ওল্ড কোর্ট হাউস ষ্ট্রীট।

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শ্রীজ্ঞানেন্দ্রকুমার রায় চৌধুরী।
মোঃ টাকী।

ইত্যাগ্রে যে ঔষধী আপনার নিকট হইতে আনান হইয়াছিল, তাহা আপনার প্রেরিত নিয়মাবলীর নিয়মানুসারে সেবন করাতে পূর্ব্বাপেক্ষা অসুস্থের অনেক হ্রাস হইয়া আপাততঃ শরীরের স্ফুর্ত্তি লাভ করিয়াছি।

শ্রীনারায়ণচন্দ্র চৌধুরী রায় বাহাদুর।
মোঃ চুড়ামন।

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Sd. W. R. LARMINE.
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I am very glad to say that your Cholera pills have cured all the 10 cases in which they were administered.

(Sd.) D. V. SAPRAY,
Bankipur.

I am requested by the Maharaja of Burdwan to inform you that during the recent outbreak of Cholera in this place, your pills were tried in several cases which occurred among the servants of His Highness and were found to be efficacious. In all these cases the medicine was administered in the early stage of the disease but in one case in which it was administered to a patient who was in an advanced stage it was powerless and the man died.

(Sd.) T. B. MILLER,
Private Secretary.

Your Cholera pills are really infallible. Not being a professional man I was afraid to try your medicine at first but I administered it in 3 cases given up by the Doctors as hopeless. Two of the patients recovered quickly within 6 hours by using only two pills each. The other a child took one pill which stopped his purging, vomitting, perspiration and spasm and caused a discharge of urine, but unfortunately at this stage his parents gave him some other medicine. The result was the disease relapsed and the child died.

(Sd.) BIPIN BEHARI DUTT,
Station Master Doomraw.

The few Cholera pills that you kindly gave me when I went to Gya in the Cholera season, have wonderfully saved the lives of 13 persons from that fatal disease.

(Sd.) RAMCHUNDER PUNDIT,
Sanscrit College, Benares.

I have to inform you that I could not give a fair trial to your medicine during the late outbreak of cholera here. Strictly speaking I treated 2 cases exclusively with your pills and found them efficacious.

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From this short trial I cannot arrive at any conclusion though I do not feel myself disappointed.

(Sd.) KHURGESHUR BOSE,
Asst. Surgeon Akyab.

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Printed and published by WOOMESH CHUNDER NUNDI, *at the* HINDOO PATRIOT PRESS, No. 108, BARANUSY GHOSE'S STREET, CALCUTTA.